

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXXIII, No. 11

New York, June 10, 1922

Whole Number 1677

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

CLEARING THE TRACKS FOR PROSPERITY

WILL THE PROMISE OF PROSPERITY held out to the country in the proposed railroad rate and wage-cuts be dashed from our grasp by a railroad workers' strike? Or, if that peril is averted, will the continuance of the coal strike make it impossible for industry and business to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railroad Labor Board? Altho such grave questions as these make themselves heard, our newspapers are virtually unanimous in hailing the rate and wage reductions ordered for July 1 as harbingers of a generally increased activity in all lines of business. They mean, says the Worcester Gazette, "a cut in the cost of overhead for American industry," because "manufacturers can now bring raw materials to their plants more cheaply, and get the finished product to the retailer at a reduced expense." Coal, notes this Massachusetts paper, "can now be moved at a much less killing cost; but while the operators and miners are at grips the coal isn't being got out." "While the Commerce Commission gives us air," it adds, "the coal strike shuts off our windpipe." Meanwhile hundreds of thousands of railroad workers are voting on whether to accept the wage-cuts recommended by the Labor Board, or to paralyze business further by following the example of the miners.

The average 10 per cent. cut in railroad freight rates will mean a saving to the American shipper, variously estimated in Washington dispatches at from \$250,000,000 to \$400,000,000. "Freight rates," remarks the Grand Rapids Herald, "constitute the most constant factor in all commodity prices, and have been one of the major contributors to the high cost of living." "Demands of the business world for lower costs of transportation have been imperative for more than a year," the Cincinnati Enquirer reminds us. No one but the rail executives will deny the necessity for this downward revision, says the New York Globe, which is convinced that high rates have been damming the streams of commerce. For these reasons, thinks the Kansas City Journal, the finding of the Commerce Commission "is glad news for the farmer, for the laborer, for the business man and for the average consumer." It should cause "an almost immediate reaction in better business conditions," says the Washington Herald, which offers the following cheerful prophecy:

"Now will come a scramble to take advantage of the new rates. A heavy movement of all sorts of commodities should start July first and continue until the markets throughout the country are flooded with goods. Then it will be the duty of wholesaler and retailer to reduce prices in accordance with the lower costs.

Thus will come more prosperity for the public, who will resume buying and put money into circulation."

The new rates "will particularly foster the building industry," says the New York Tribune; and the Philadelphia Public Ledger agrees that "heavy commodities, bricks, lumber and building materials in general, that have been tied to a short radius of distribution, are expected to be affected first." The reduction, notes the Pittsburgh Dispatch, "tends to help close that wide gap between agricultural prices—the basic value—and prices in manufacturing industries." The Detroit News notes that the response of business the country over "has been in a tone of rejoicing"; and it predicts that the railroads themselves will be better off than before, because of the increased shipments that will result from this stimulus. "Optimistic business men have now new cause for confidence," declares the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, which goes on to say:

"American business and industry have been making slow but certain progress for a year or more. Recently the times appreciably brightened. There is plenty of money in the country awaiting action, foreign and domestic trade are increasing slowly, and now comes along a wonderful accelerator of American business in the shape of cheapened transportation rates.

"Farmers and lumbermen have been long moving for lower freight rates. The farmer's short margin of profit will be appreciably increased. To our lumber-mills lower Western rates mean increased shipments of their products to the great lumber markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Omaha. And eastward the new advantage is only slightly less. To the railroads, too,

the new rates will mean the acquisition of new business.

"Not only is our business and industrial domestic situation rapidly clearing, but the world's markets are improving. The war nations are recovering from their wounds, and normal conditions are returning."

The rate-cut will save millions of dollars, concedes the Minneapolis Minnesota Star, "but the question remains as to how this saving will be distributed." Says this labor daily:

"Take the case of coal in which the ordinary person is directly interested because he is frequently a direct consumer of the commodity. The office of the State railroad and warehouse commissions figures the new freight rates will reduce the cost of soft coal coming to Minnesota by the lakes route from 80 to 85 cents a ton, and the cost of hard coal from 60 to 65 cents a ton. Will this saving or a fair proportion of it be passed on to the consumer?

"We shall have to wait to see. The Interstate Commerce Commission has no control over the prices of goods. There is no machinery to control the distribution of savings in costs."

Other editors warn us not to expect a real business boom until the European atmosphere is clear, since this country can

THE improvement or deterioration in the manners and morals of our young people during the past year has been made the subject of a nationwide inquiry by THE LITERARY DIGEST among college presidents, college deans, student editors, school principals and editors of the religious press. Hundreds of thoughtful and earnest replies have been received covering the entire country, and the results will be published in two striking articles in our next two issues. The first, entitled "The Case Against the Younger Generation," will appear next week. Every parent, pastor, and teacher, to say nothing of the young people themselves, will find these articles of supreme interest and value.

not consume the entire output of its factories and we must look abroad for markets. And *The Railway Age*, a leading railroad organ, urges that something should now be done about the coal strike, since "the roads are at present losing at least 80,000 cars of coal traffic weekly." On May 15, according to the report of the American Railway Association, there were 512,190 freight cars idle because of business conditions.

In the main, however, the news columns agree with the editorial pages in taking a roseate view of the outlook. According

months there will not be an unemployed worker in the United States. It is not expected, of course, that the volume of business will reach at any time in the near future the maximum that America had during the height of the war. That was abnormal. But it is predicted and with great confidence that America will shortly reach a volume of business activity and degree of prosperity far above what this country had before the war began. If the war had not occurred, and if there had been merely the normal peace-time increase from year to year, the volume of business of 1923 would not have been greater than what is now predicted for that year.

"American business is about to go forward on what is to be its post-war normal basis. America is past all the abnormalities. America is completely through with both the abnormal inflation of the height of the war and the equally abnormal deflation that followed immediately after the war. This new normal basis for the future is to be much better than was commonly expected. The departments of the Government which have charted this matter carefully show that in the final net result America has suffered almost nothing by the interruptions and dislocations of the wartime period.

"The volume of business for 1923 promises to be at the point where it would have been if the war had never taken place. The year 1923 is expected to show the same increase in volume over 1913 that would normally have taken place through the gradual increases of ten normal years.

"But while America is to be normal as compared with her own past, America is to be much more than normal compared to other countries. If the volume of business done by each of the countries of the world in 1913 be taken as the basis, it is found that America is relatively much further ahead of that basis than any of the other nations are."

The 10 per cent. rate-cut announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission goes into effect on July 1. On the same date, by an independent decision of the Railroad Labor Board, the wages of at least 400,000 railroad employees will suffer an average reduction of five cents an hour, which represents a saving to the railroads estimated at more than \$48,000,000. This cut applies to the maintenance of way employees, but wage reductions for other classes of railroad labor are also predicted. The Labor Board's decision was signed by the six members representing the railroads and the public, but the three members representing labor filed a dissenting opinion. Even after the reduction, says the majority report, the purchasing power of the wages of maintenance of way employees will be 44.5 per cent. over the

purchasing power of their wages in 1917. Moreover, reads the decision—

"The Board is of the opinion that after the reductions made under this decision common labor on the roads will still be receiving, as a rule, a wage in excess of that paid to similar labor in other industries, and that the same will be true of all other classes of labor covered by this decision.

"The Board is of the opinion, however, that the hazards and hardships of the employment, the training and skill required, the degree of responsibility to the public and other elements mentioned in the Transportation Act of 1920 combine to justify the payment of a better wage to these employees than is paid to similar labor in outside employment."

But the dissenting minority opinion offers figures to show that the purchasing power of the reduced wages will be only 15.9 per cent. higher than the purchasing power of the wages of 1917; and it declares that "The rates of pay established under this decision will mean annual earnings far below any minimum standard of subsistence which has been formulated, even below those of most conservative employer groups."

President E. F. Grable of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers told an Associated



to a Washington dispatch to the *New York Globe*, "Government officials and economists look upon the freight rate reductions ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission as distinctly encouraging to the prospect of a revival of business. They believe it will have an immediate effect in stimulating industry and increasing the movement of freight from points of production to consuming centers." Another Washington dispatch to the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* tells us that "according to estimates of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the farmer alone benefits by approximately \$127,000,000 a year on goods that he buys normally." The *Wall Street Journal* estimates that the rate-cut "should reduce steel-making costs an average of at least \$1.25 a ton." And Mark Sullivan, Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, quotes business men and economists who regard the railroad rate and wage-cuts as removing the last impediments to business recovery left us by the war. Says Mr. Sullivan:

"It is believed that with these two embarrassing factors re-adjusted the way is clear for a thorough-going resumption of maximum business activity. It is predicted by those who speak with most authority in this field that in the course of a few

Press representative in Detroit that the wage-cuts were "unwarranted and unfair," because they would reduce wages on an average 13.2 per cent. while living costs the country over, he insisted, had not declined more than 3 per cent. As Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, sees it, labor is to pay for the freight-rate reductions. Says Mr. Gompers:

"It is a most unjust and inequitable proceeding. The minority decision, which says that the new wage will not allow the father of a family to purchase as much food as is allowed an inmate of the Cook County Jail, leaves little to be said in characterization of the majority's action."

"It is announced that the reduction just ordered amounts to 13.2 per cent. My calculation shows that the wages of the lowest paid, those getting 28 cents an hour, are to be reduced 17.8 per cent., down to 23 cents an hour. Those least able to stand the loss are hit hardest."

"The railroad workers waited until July 20, 1920, for an increase in wages. During the four years preceding the cost of living had been rising steadily. The railroad workers had been compelled to bear this increased cost without any compensating wage increase. It is proposed now to put wages back where they were before the increase of 1920."

"No one will contend that it costs less to live now than in 1920. The fact is there has been almost no appreciable change in the cost of living, so far as the average family is concerned. Rent, the largest single item for every family, remains as high as ever, and in most cases is higher."

"The decision penalizes the workers and helps the railroads."

The Socialist New York *Call* denounces the wage reduction as "an outrage," and the Allentown *Pennsylvania Labor Herald* says that the lower pay will force railroad laborers to work ten or twelve hours a day in order to earn enough to support their families. To quote this Pennsylvania journal:

"If these men work ten hours per day they will have a daily wage of \$2.30 and for one week's work they will have a sum of \$13.80, that is, if they have the privilege of taking Sunday off to go to church and thank God for his wonderful blessings to them. The railroad laborers can either accept longer hours, or take their children out of school and put them in the factories, or they can put their wives to work, so that between the men, women and children all working at 'normal' wages, enough is earned to feed, clothe, and support a family as we are told Americans should live."

But the Boston *Post* remarks that "it seems quite conclusively proved in the mass of data presented that whatever might be said as to the relation of railroad wages and cost of living, the railroad men were getting considerably higher wages than workers in other lines of industry doing similar work." And the New York *Evening World* reminds us that "even the labor members of the Labor Board admit the purchasing power of the new wages will be 15.9 per cent. higher than the purchasing power of the wages of 1917." The reduction "is manifestly in accordance with the logic and equities and exigencies of the situation," argues the Philadelphia *Enquirer*.

In declaring for a general wage reduction of 10 per cent. in freight rates, the Interstate Commerce Commission said in part:

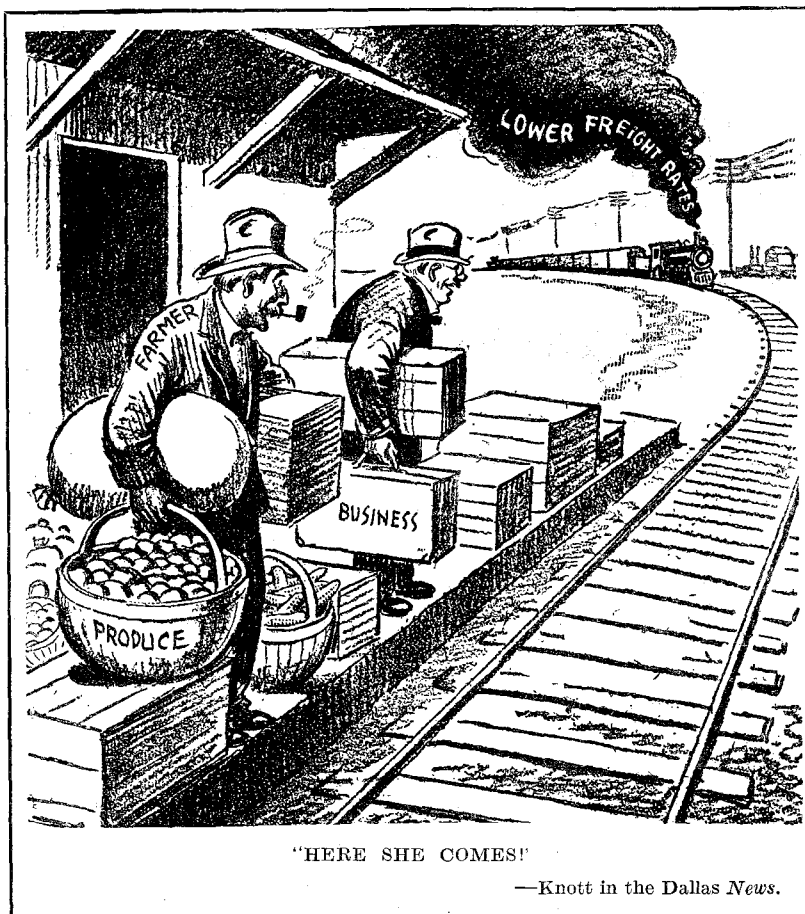
"We are of opinion that general reduction in the rate level, as substantial as the condition of the carriers will permit, will tend not only to lessen the transportation burden, but also to equalize and stabilize the conditions under which commerce and industry are carried on, with consequent fuller assurance to the carriers of realizing the fair return contemplated by the law. . . .

"Freight rates and charges herein determined will enable the carriers in the respective rate groups under honest, efficient and economical management and reasonable expenditures for maintenance of way structures and equipment, to earn an aggregate annual net railway operating income equal, as nearly

as may be, to a return of 5.75 per cent. upon the aggregate value of the railway property of such carriers held for and used in the service of transportation."

Chairman McChord, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, express the opinion that railroad freight rates on basic commodities should be still further reduced, and that "reductions should also be applied to passenger fares." And in the New York *Annalist* we read:

"Even with the decreases ordered, the rates which the railroads retain are greatly in advance of rates the management of any of the carriers would have hoped for at this time prior to the



changes in the economic fabric of the nation incident to the World War. Even with the present wage schedules the railroads are left in a position where they are obtaining revenues for which few precedents can be found. . . .

"It is significant that the tone of the Interstate Commerce Commission decision indicated that the Commissioners felt that the rate-cuts ordered were less than they would like to have granted for the welfare of business. Certainly there was nothing in the decision to indicate that any of the Commissioners felt that a serious blow had been dealt at the solvency of the lines."

On May 24, when the Commission's ruling was announced, the recent history of railroad rates and railroad wages was reviewed in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald*:

"Since the enactment of the Transportation Act the Interstate Commerce Commission has made four sweeping rate reductions and several minor ones. It is estimated the reductions previously ordered have resulted in a lessening of revenue to the roads of approximately \$186,000,000, and that the reduction ordered to-day will lop off \$225,000,000."

"In the same period the Railway Labor Board, following the wage increase of 22 per cent. made in 1920, has made one wage reduction of 11 per cent., or half of the increase of 1920. The railroads now have an application pending for a further wage reduction of 11 per cent., which the board is considering. It is estimated the reduction made and the one proposed would add to the revenues of the roads approximately \$350,000,000 or \$400,000,000, balancing the loss of revenue suffered by reduction in rates."

THE HALT IN THE PRICE DROP

ONE HORROR OF WAR which directly affected each one of us was the rise in the cost of living which began about a year after the German Army invaded Belgium and France. That the same thing happened to other generations who lived through great wars—as shown by the chart on this page—made the hardship no whit the less. For five years, as indicated by the ascending curves in the diagram at the top of the next page, wholesale prices and retail prices went up the hill like Jack and Jill. What this meant to everybody's dollar is shown by the third diagram. To some there was, of course,

This gentleman's views are to some extent sustained by the chart on this page showing the thirty-year decline which followed the conclusion of the Napoleonic and Civil wars.

Now let us look into this matter of prices a little more closely and see to what extent other authorities back up the diagrams which put the general situation so clearly. Different computers use different combinations of commodities, and different methods of computation, so that their figures do not always exactly agree. But generally speaking, as the New York *Evening Post* notes, "wholesale prices hold firm," at a level several points above the low reached a year ago "when the long downward sweep in prices was checked."

A comparison of wholesale prices by three leading authorities is printed on *The Evening Post's* financial page as follows:

	Bradstreet's Index	Dun's Index	Bureau of Labor Index
Av'ge, 1913	100	100	100
Jan. 1, 1922	123	136	149
Feb. 1, 1922	124	137	148
March 1, 1922	126	141	151
April 1, 1922	125	138	152
May 1, 1922	127	139	152
May 1, '21	118	138	154

The price estimates made by the Federal Reserve Board show less than one per cent. advance in March in wholesale prices, and 1.4 per cent. in April. The Department of Labor's April figures showed declines in wholesale foodstuffs, farm products, clothing and furniture, only metals and chemicals advancing. The Department of Agriculture reports ten principal farm products advancing in price at the source of production during April. This, we read

in *Science Reports*, is partly seasonal and partly "the result of improved conditions for the entire industry of agriculture." To quote further:

"The April increase follows a steady climb of prices paid farmers for their products, which began last fall. The climb is taken to indicate that agriculture has passed completely beyond the low point of depression."

This is very fine for the people who produce food. But how about the consumer? What has been happening to the cost of living is graphically shown in the two diagrams on the next page. The National Industrial Conference Board, which prepared them, comments as follows:

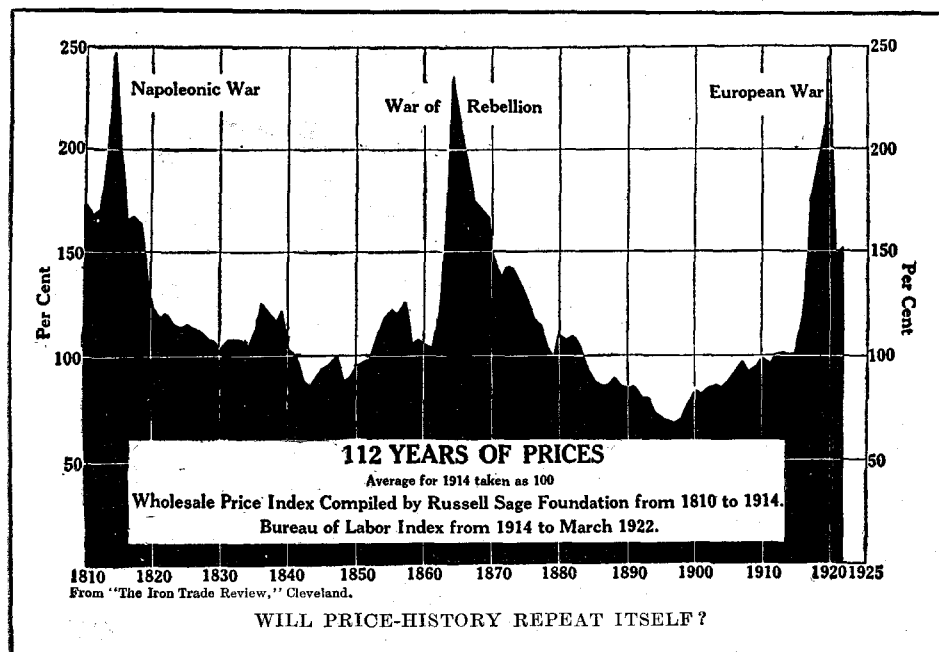
"Between July, 1914, and July, 1920, the cost of living among the wage-earners' families in the United States rose 104.5 per cent. From July, 1920, there was an almost steady decline to March, 1922, when the cost of living was 54.7 per cent. above the 1914 level. Between July, 1920, and November, 1920, the average cost of living decreased 5.6 per cent.; between November, 1920, and March, 1921, there was a decrease of 12.6 per cent.; between March, 1921, and July, 1921, the decrease was 3.3 per cent. The decline between July, 1921, and November, 1921, was almost negligible, a decrease of less than one-tenth of one per cent. This was followed by a decrease of 5.1 per cent. between November, 1921, and March, 1922. It is seen, therefore, that the decrease was more rapid in the first year of the downward movement of prices than during the later months, but, due largely to the marked decline in food prices between November, 1921, and March, 1922, the decrease in the total cost of living within this four-month period exceeded that of similar periods immediately preceding. The total decrease in the cost of living between July, 1920, the peak of high prices, and March, 1922, was 24.4 per cent."

On April 15 living costs were practically identical with those for the month before, thus bringing to at least a temporary halt the decline which had been going on for nearly two years.

compensation in greater profits and increased wages, but to the great mass of consumers depending on not easily readjusted salaries and fixed incomes, the high prices spelled distress and deprivation—at least enforced economies. When the fighting stopt there was a temporary drop in prices, but this did not last long, nor go far, and with the after-war business boom, the price ascent continued until it reached its peak in the Spring of 1920. At that time wholesale prices in this country were more than double those of 1914 and the dollar in the pay envelop bought less than fifty cents' worth of food or rent. Then, as shown on all three of the charts, there began the sharp price drop which lasted almost exactly a year. It started with wholesale quotations and a little later the execrated H. C. L. came tumbling after. But this downward rush has now slackened, almost stopt. All the price indices show little change of late, and some indicate a slight rise.

That this slowing up means an equalization of prices, which all agree would be a good thing for business, is stoutly affirmed by some and no less strongly denied by others. All the available evidence for the time being, says a writer on the New York *Evening Post's* financial page, points to an upward trend of prices throughout the world. But this, say others, does not mean that the after-war decline has really stopt. The President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World is one of the latter. He has been carefully watching tendencies while on a fifty-thousand-mile trip through this country and Canada, and tells a gathering of business men, as quoted in the New York *Times*, that the best message they can send to their customers is this:

"If you people are going to stop buying until prices reach the bottom you are going to stop living, because the price line will go down for thirty years. You might just as well start buying right now."



As a whole, the cost of living is, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, 24 per cent. lower than at the peak, but 54.8 per cent. higher than before the war. Wholesale prices on the other hand have fallen about 44 per cent. from their peak and now average 52 per cent. above the pre-war level. The changes in the chief items entering into the cost of living are:

	All Items	Per cent Charge	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Fuel, Light	Sundries
July, 1914.....	100		100	100	100	100	100
Peak, 1920.....	204.5		219	166	288	200	192
January, 1922....	161.4	-0.8	150	169	156	178	178
February.....	157.7	-2.3	142	169	156	177	177
March.....	154.7	-1.9	139	165	154	174	174
April.....	154.8	0.0	139	165	155	174	174
April, 1921.....	167.6	-0.7	156	171	169	179	185

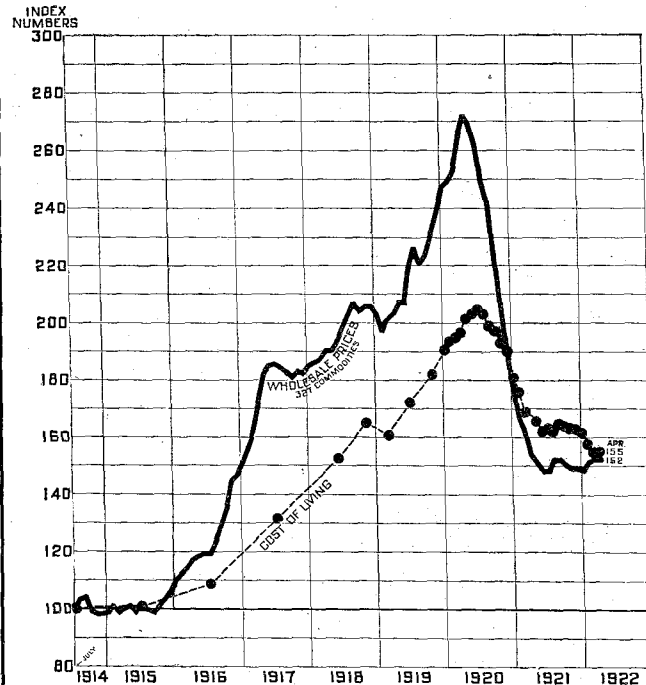
The Conference Board notes a slight increase in clothing prices, but dealers are said to be of the opinion that there will be little or no change in clothing prices in the next few months, and real estate operators report the same regarding house rents. The cost of coal will, of course, depend upon the strike. In fifteen out of nineteen of our representative cities the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reported increased food costs between March 15 and April 15. This draws from a labor weekly, the *Cleveland Citizen*, the remark that "the boasted drop in food prices during the past year is not sustained by the Bureau, despite the fact that many farmers have been ruined because of low prices."

Now that mention is being made of certain specific commodities, we are reminded that prices are not yet equally readjusted. And permanent prosperity, says Mr. Byron W. Holt, speaking for various economic authorities, "can come only when prices of different classes of commodities are equalized so that each class of producers can purchase its normal share of the products of all the classes of producers." While prices have recently been much steadier, it seems to the *New York Evening Post* that "no very impressive headway has been made toward correction of the wide disparities between various groups." But *The Wall*

WHOLESALE PRICES AND COST OF LIVING UNITED STATES

CHANGES RELATIVE TO JULY, 1914 AS BASE 100

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD
NEW YORK CITY



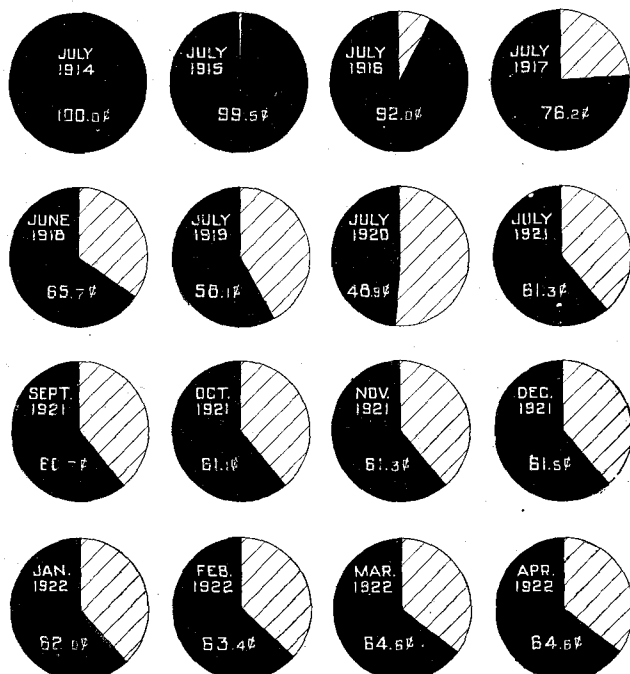
WHAT GOES UP MUST COME DOWN—

Or part way down, for the recent drop in both wholesale and retail prices halts considerably short of the 1914 level. At present, according to the above diagram based on the researches of the Labor Department and the National Industrial Conference Board, the cost of living has come half-way back to its pre-war level, while wholesale prices have come two-thirds of the way.

PURCHASING VALUE OF THE DOLLAR

BASED ON COST OF LIVING — RETAIL PRICES

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD
NEW YORK CITY



(SOURCE: NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD)

Street Journal sees prices actually well on the way to equalization. A comparison of wholesale prices in recent months with the peak prices of 1920 will show, it remarks, "not only how far prices are fallen, but that they are coming to a common resting-place, some climbing up, and others slowly moving down to meet them." Here is the comparison in the shape of Labor Department figures, 1913, prices being 100:

	April 1922	March 1922	Feb. 1922	April 1921	May 1920
Farm products.....	127	128	126	115	246
Food.....	137	138	138	144	287
Cloths and clothing....	181	182	183	186	356
Fuel and light.....	187	183	185	199	284
Metals.....	117	114	115	138	195
Building materials....	201	202	202	203	341
Chemicals and drugs....	160	159	159	168	218
House furnishings....	211	213	213	274	371
Miscellaneous.....	152	153	150	154	247
All commodities.....	152	152	151	154	272

At the present moment, notes a Boston bank bulletin, "practically every raw commodity of importance is well above the low point and on the up-grade." And this, we are told, means, first, more profits for the producers, and second, "eventually higher prices for the articles into which those commodities enter." In nearly every direction, asserts Mr. William O. Scroggs in the *New York Evening Post*, "there are signs that producers are seeking to force prices to higher levels":

"In some, as in clothing and dry-goods lines, such efforts are causing no little uneasiness on the part of merchants who know the prevalent attitude of the buying public toward prices. Retail business is still in the midst of a buyers' market. On the other hand, the rise of prices of certain basic commodities like steel appears to have stimulated demand and increased output, so that the effect may be regarded as constructive."

GERMANY IN RECEIVERSHIP

ANDREAS HERMES, the German Finance Minister, named after the Greek god of traders, travelers and thieves, is credited by impartial foreign correspondents with having averted the reparations crisis which was scheduled for May 31. Last year, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* recalls, the crisis came on the eve of May 1, with French troops moving toward the Rhine bridgeheads, ready to go into the Ruhr valley, and some such move on the part of the French was anticipated this year when Germany indicated that she was unable to meet the demands of the Allied Reparations Commission. The situation, in the words of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, was this: France says Germany must pay. Germany says you can not squeeze more than a certain amount of blood from a turnip, and proceeds to show France that the German turnip can not be bled to the extent demanded by France.

It was at this critical juncture that eight international bankers, sitting as a commission in Paris, concentrated their attention on ways and means of settling a problem which apparently Allied politicians had found incapable of solution. In every known manner the Government representatives had tried to persuade Germany to balance her budget through new taxation and internal loans, and to check inflation by stopping the printing of paper money. As far back as March 21 the Reparations Commission issued what at that time was considered an ultimatum, calling upon Germany to consent to the following before May 31:

- "1. Reduce expenditures and balance the budget.
- "2. Take measures to prevent the further flight of capital and to get back \$2,000,000,000 [mainly in securities] spirited out of the country in the last two years.
- "3. Halt the increase of the foreign debt and the growth of paper money circulation.
- "4. Accept Allied supervision of her efforts in that direction.
- "5. Assure the Reichsbank's autonomy from politics.
- "6. Resume publication of Government fiscal statistics."

Germany's reply to this virtual demand for Allied supervision of her finances was slow in coming, due, it is said, to vigorous opposition by Chancellor Wirth and other members of the German Cabinet. Finance Minister Hermes, however, report Berlin correspondents of New York newspapers, held out for acceptance of the Commission's demands, which were finally agreed to "as a basis of further discussion." While the controversy in Berlin was at its height, it should be recorded, the committee of bankers in session at Paris notified the German Government that further consideration of a billion-dollar loan to Germany was out of the question unless Germany should accept the Reparations Commission's ultimatum. Germany's reply, received on the eve of May 31, was that she would do as requested if she could get a foreign loan; that she could not halt the floating debt and stop paper money issue unless she did get such a loan. As for the supervision asked by the Allies, we are told by the Paris correspondent of the *New York Times*:

"Germany accepts it with the understanding that it in no way affects the sovereignty of the German Government nor violates the secrecy of the private affairs of taxpayers. As for the flight of capital, Germany says she has not yet been able to stop

it, but that she attaches great importance to the return of evading capital, and will willingly listen to any suggestion the Allies have to make on the subject.

"Germany agrees to resume publication of Government statistics as before the war, and autonomy of the Reichsbank, the German note says, is guaranteed by a law of May 25, 1922."

The German reply is said to be entirely satisfactory to the Reparations Commission, which has granted Germany a provisional moratorium for the year 1922, or partial postponement of reparations payments.

A big feature of the situation is the fact that the reparations settlement is hailed as the first step in the rehabilitation of all Europe by several New York bankers, for, as the *New York Herald* points out, "Germany, with her feet planted again on solid economic ground, will become an important factor in the rehabilitation of the whole of Europe." And an international loan, which foreign correspondents predict will be forthcoming in a few weeks, "will mean the spinning of economic threads between Germany and her late enemies," agrees the *New York Evening Post*.

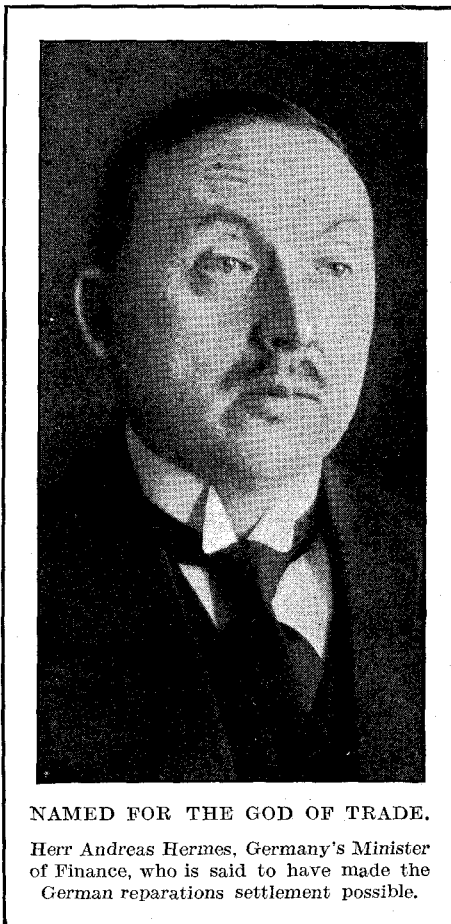
But Hugo Stinnes, German industrialist, and the People's Industrial Party are dissatisfied with the reparations settlement. Improvement of the German mark will cause an enormous increase in unemployment, avers Herr Stinnes, who believes that the internal loan which Germany is about to raise as a part of its taxation program will result in the selling of factories and other private possessions in order to escape high taxes and assessments. Besides, declares this capitalist, "the settlement merely gives Germany a respite for a couple of years." In the words

of the *Houston Chronicle*, "the settlement might be compared to licking the devil around a stump." The view of the *Washington Star*, regarding the proposed loan to Germany, as far as the United States is concerned, is that:

"A decision by the bankers to undertake the loan would bring to the United States one of the most serious problems it has had to face since the signing of the Armistice. If so large a sum as a billion dollars is to be loaned to Germany, the bulk of it will have to come from American investors. The United States is the only country in the world which has lendable funds to any such extent. With Europe already owing this country nearly twenty billions of dollars for loans and credits, the proposal that another billion dollars of American money shall be invested there is one that calls for the gravest consideration.

"The understanding is that the proceeds of the proposed loan will be applied largely to the payment of reparations, chiefly to France and Belgium. It would amount, in fact, to a loan to France and Belgium, with their reparations claims against Germany as security. That being the case, American investors will insist upon knowing what security is back of these bad debts.

"The total bill of reparations against Germany, under the terms of the London ultimatum, amounts to thirty-three billion dollars, and constitutes a first lien on all German assets. The total of German wealth upon which this mortgage lies is estimated at twenty billions of dollars, or thirteen billion dollars less than the claim. If the loan it now is proposed to make Germany is to be a thirty-fourth billion-dollar lien on the twenty billions of assets, Americans will not participate in the loan. It is not a gift horse that is being offered American investors, and not only are they going to look the animal in the mouth, but they are going to call in experts to examine all its teeth with painstaking care before any more American dollars are sent to Europe."



NAMED FOR THE GOD OF TRADE.

Herr Andreas Hermes, Germany's Minister of Finance, who is said to have made the German reparations settlement possible.

MR. DAUGHERTY AS AN ISSUE

MCKINLEY HAD HIS ALGER, Taft his Ballinger, and Warren G. Harding, it is now being said here and there, may well profit by their example. Nor is this merely a Democratic cry. Many independent and Republican dailies are convinced by the recent publicity given to Mr. Daugherty's connections with the pardon of C. W. Morse in 1911 that he has become a distinct liability rather than an asset of the Administration. At all events, he has become an issue and a "storm center" at the capital. "Mr. Daugherty's first name should be Eliza," observes the *Minnesota Star*, a labor daily which views Republican and Democratic politicians with equal unfriendliness; "the way our Attorney-General is leaping from one precarious landing-place to another, bearing in his arms the precious bundle Reputation, and with the howling hounds of scandal hot on his heels, reminds one of the hapless heroine of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" That Mr. Daugherty looks upon himself as no jumping Eliza is, however, evident enough from his sage remark to questioning reporters that "faith, hope and charity are excellent virtues, but the greatest of all is patience."

Patience is also an essential for any one who would endeavor to extract the actual facts back of the new "Daugherty issue" from the maze of accusations, denials, explanations, old letters and ancient political history that have been filling *The Congressional Record* and the Washington dispatches for weeks. To understand the attacks on the Attorney-General we must remember that he has been engaged for some time past in organizing his Department to investigate war frauds perpetrated under the last Administration and to prosecute grafters and profiteers. Whereupon comes Senator Caraway (Dem., Ark.), scattering seeds of controversy by asserting in the Senate that Mr. Daugherty was hired back in 1911 to help C. W. Morse get out of the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. In reply, one of the Administration Senators quotes the Attorney-General as having denied that he ever had anything to do with getting Morse out. Whereat Mr. Caraway shows a photostatic copy of a letter establishing the Daugherty connection with Morse. And then Mr. Daugherty in turn quotes ex-President Taft and former Attorney-General Wickersham as saying that Mr. Daugherty's connection with the case was perfectly proper and aboveboard. Finally, Mr. Daugherty denies that he ever denied having helped Morse. Critics for the most part agree that Mr. Daugherty's worst crimes were poor taste and evasion. In the course of the discussion it was noised about that besides having fooled the examining physicians by "fake" symptoms brought on by imbibing soapsuds, Mr. Morse had also fooled the lawyers—Daugherty and an Atlanta attorney—who helped secure his Presidential pardon, by working off a bundle of worthless stock certificates instead of the bulk of the \$25,000 promised them. It needs only to be noted here that attempts of Representative

Woodruff, of Michigan, and other Republican Congressmen to secure an inquiry into the Department of Justice's fraud prosecution activities was blocked by House leaders.

The orthodox Republican view of the affair, judging from editorials in dailies like the *Albany Knickerbocker Press* (Rep.), *Buffalo Commercial* (Rep.), and *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.), would seem to be that Mr. Daugherty's professional services for Mr. Morse were perfectly proper and legitimate. And anyway, remarks the *Baltimore American* (Rep.), "the whole business about Morse is merely by-play to the affair of the war contracts prosecutions." The Attorney-General has told Congress that more than a hundred million dollars can still be recovered from war contractors, and, observes the *Omaha Bee*, with a sly thrust at the Democratic accusers, "if he can be discredited before he completes his work, and be forced to resign, it will extend the time for the suspected looters to dig in still further and make the process of recovering from them more difficult for the Government."

But from the Democratic press comes a loud demand for the Attorney-General's resignation. In the *New York World's* opinion he "has become the moral test of the Harding Administration." The conclusion seems inevitable to the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* "that he can not in full justice to Government and people remain head of the Department of Justice in the forthcoming war-fraud prosecutions." The *Philadelphia Record* declares emphatically: "Harry M. Daugherty is unfit for the high position he holds, solely on his past record and conduct of his office during fifteen months." The *Houston Chronicle* looks upon the Attorney-General as a liability to the nation, who "is rapidly becoming a liability to the Republican party." In Mr. Daugherty, concludes the *Baltimore*



THE HUNTER HUNTED.
—Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*.

Sun, "Mr. Harding has made a blunder that may develop into something worse than the Ballinger scandal."

Independent dailies like the *Springfield Republican*, *Providence News*, and *New York Journal of Commerce* join in this chorus. So do a number of important dailies which lean to the Republican more than to the Democratic side of the fence. For instance, the *New York Globe* says that Mr. Daugherty in the Morse case was simply selling his political influence for money, and if Republican leaders intend to stand by Daugherty, they might just as well go out and parade the streets of Washington with "Votes for Democrats" signs. The *New York Herald*, which is most friendly to the Administration and has a good word for Mr. Daugherty's "warm human instincts and kindly feeling," admits that the Morse case is distressing to the Attorney-General's friends and to his party. A *Philadelphia* daily, *The North American* (Prog. Rep.), also recalling Ballinger, finds features in the Daugherty episode which make it "the most deadly case brought against a national Administration in many years." Finally, we find the more regular *New York Tribune* insisting that it is time for Mr. Daugherty to resign; and it advises the President "to ask for a speedy resignation if one is not tendered."

WOULD THE DYER BILL HALT LYNCHING?

WHILE THE DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL halts in its passage through the Senate—it passed the House last January by a vote of almost two to one—"the American pastime of torturing human beings to death continues to be practised, largely in the Southern States," observes the *New York Globe*; the tenth victim in Texas during a period of three weeks, reports the *New York Tribune*, was shot to death, and his body then dragged through the streets of Waco and later burned in the public square. Moreover, "these instances could be multiplied several-fold by an examination of newspaper files during the past two months," asserts the *Washington Herald*, which notes that "a sinister contagion of lynch law is sweeping



the country." "The passage of the bill by the Senate," declares *The Globe*, "will be a step forward in American civilization."

"The real problem," agrees a Texas paper, the *Dallas News*, "is how to stop lynchings. For they must be stopt, and if the State can not do this the Federal Government will stop them." And it should be said here that several other Southern editors reveal an abhorrence of lynching as sincere as that of *The News*, but nevertheless maintain that the Dyer Bill, if made a law, will result not in less lynchings, but in more. The question of its constitutionality also has been raised by members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the charge is made by the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* that the bill was introduced by a Congressman who has a majority of negro constituents, mainly for the purpose of holding the Republican colored vote in line.

Under the Dyer Bill, the county in which a lynching occurs would be compelled to forfeit \$10,000, which would go to the surviving relatives. This provision, it is declared by no less a person than Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, in a *New York Times* interview, is not unlikely to cause relatives who would benefit by such procedure to organize a lynching party. Nor would it be practicable to collect the fine, points out Mark Sullivan, in a *Washington* dispatch to the *New York Evening Post*. Moreover, avers the *Memphis Commercial-Appeal*, "a number of those who voted for it in the House did so while believing fully that it

would be declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court." With this statement many Northern editors agree. In the opinion of a Southern paper, the *Asheville (N. C.) Times*:

"The Dyer anti-lynching bill is a political measure designed to propitiate the colored vote in the North and West. This bill is a dangerous invasion of the residuary powers of the States. It clothes the Federal Government with the authority to sit in judgment upon the police administration of the individual States. It places the United States in the position of a super-government that levies penalties upon the counties of the nation.

"But we could overlook these undesirable features if the bill bore promise of stamping out lynching. This is a false hope. The natural effect of this law will be to discourage those in the South who have been fighting organized lawlessness. Once the Federal Government steps in with its penalties and punishments, these foes of lynching will feel that they can withdraw. This measure will aggravate the very question that it attempts to correct, and the evils that will flow from it will more than counterbalance the good."

Another objection to the Dyer measure, as the *New York World* sees it, is that "a jury that would fail to convict [in a lynching case] in a State Court would be no more likely to convict under a Federal judge; the jury would still be local; and it is the jury, and not the judge, that weighs guilt and innocence."

Throughout the South, we are assured by the *New Orleans States* and the *Nashville Tennessean*, "there is not a decent white man or a decent newspaper which is not bending every effort to prevent lynchings."

The *Wichita (Texas) Eagle* is particularly optimistic about the future of Texas. Says this paper, complacently commenting upon recent lynchings:

"Texas has gone amuck, but there is no cause for alarm. The good old Lone Star will come to itself after a few more burnings at the stake, and the customary quietness of midsummer will return. Just at this time of year the fires in the city squares always burn a little brighter in Texas, and the suburban trees with overhanging limbs always have unpleasant duties to perform. Within the next month the number of crimes punishable by burning and hanging will decrease, and Texas will devote itself to business as usual. The present excitement is temporary and seasonal."

"The barbarous and revolting lynching of three negroes at Kirvin, Texas, in May," however, declares the *Boston Post*, "should speed along the Dyer anti-lynching measure." "That Congress has a right to enact such a law is clear," in the opinion of *The Post*, "because lynchings are in direct violation of the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution, which declares that 'no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.'" "The lynching curse will never be controlled by the States themselves," we are told by the *Grand Rapids Herald*. Nor is the "practise confined entirely to the Southern States," points out the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. The fact, notes the *New York Globe*, is that—

"The great majority of decent Southerners have spoken against this crime, but their protest has been rendered ineffective by the very fact that they condone the system of oppression of which lynching is the logical expression."

"More law enforcement by the States would make unnecessary the passage of the Dyer Bill," points out the *Providence Journal*, but the *Utica Press*, the *Indianapolis Star*, the *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times* and the *Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*, among others, have grown tired of waiting for States to punish participants in lynching "parties." As the last-named paper puts it:

"It has been found virtually impossible to secure the conviction of lynchers in a State Court. As for the punishment of local officials for dereliction of duty, that has not been even attempted. Even the most conscientious State officers seem helpless in the face of local public opinion. Evidently the time has come for the Federal Government to step in and restore the reign of law in those regions. It is not a question of partizanship, but of the reputation of our country. No other civilized nation is stained by such a disgrace."

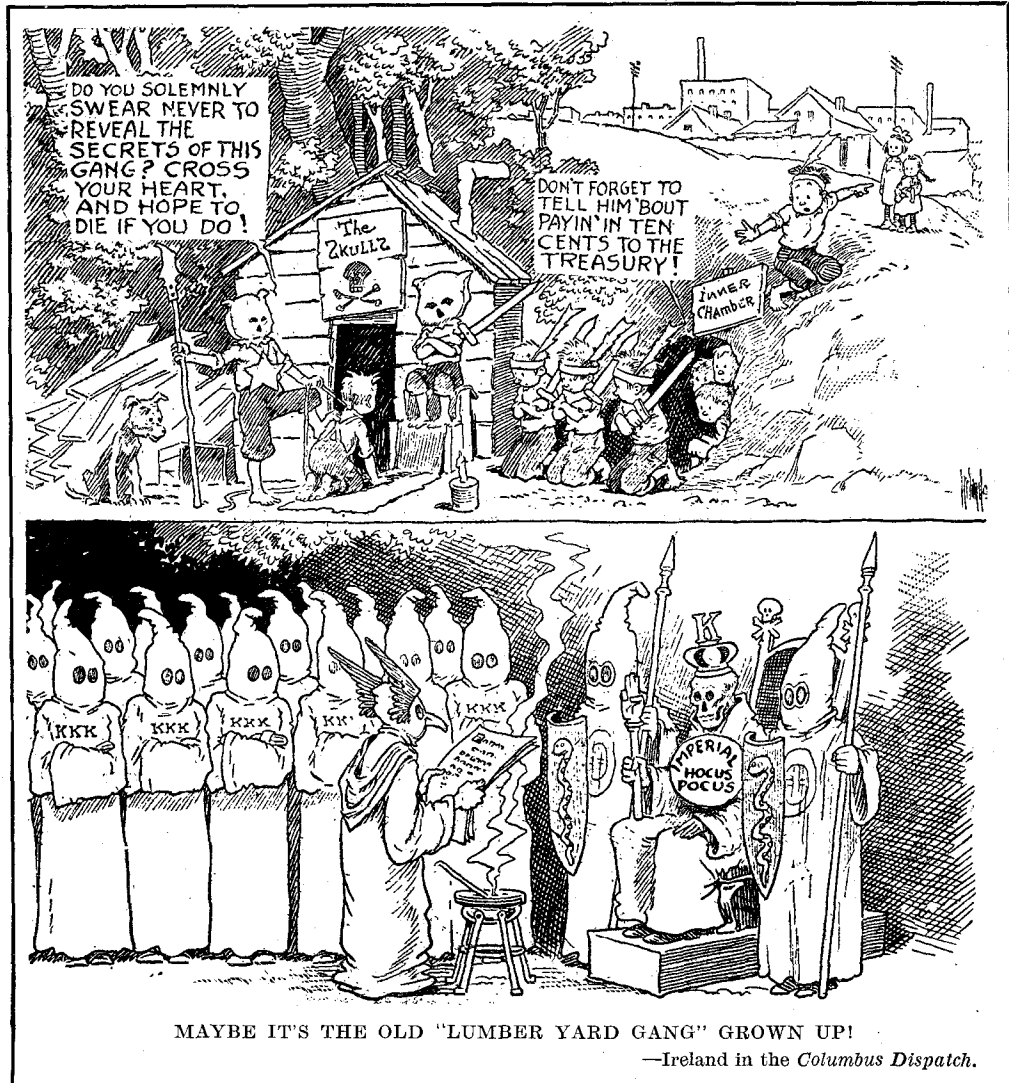
THE KU KLUX IN POLITICS

THE CLOSENESS OF THE OREGON VOTE in the Republican primary contest for the governorship, in which Governor Olcott narrowly won over State Senator Hall, focuses attention for the first time in months on the Ku Klux Klan and its entry into politics. For Senator Hall was openly backed by the hooded organization and a "Federation of Patriotic Societies," we are told by Oregon dispatches. In Texas, too, the Klan is reported to be active in politics. Senator Culberson, one of the veterans of the Senate, who has declared against the "K. K. K." as a menace to civil law and organized society, is opposed by Congressman Henry, who indorses and praises the secret body, while Judge Napier, of Wichita Falls, who promises to drive the Ku Klux Klan from Texas, is out after the governorship.

While no active political campaigns are reported from other States, we learn that a recent search of the office of the Grand Goblin of California, at Los Angeles, after one man had been killed and two shot in frustrating a Ku Klux raid, brought to light two automobile loads of documentary evidence of the Klan's connection with the raid; the home of the Mayor of Columbus, Ga., was bombed and the City Manager assaulted, altho the Klan declares that it is innocent in this instance. Among picturesque bits in the dispatches, we read that in Tulsa, Okla., a band of seven men, who said they were members of the Klan, forced a young man to marry a widow; near Hartford, Conn., there was held a ceremony in which some 1,500 white-robed members are said to have participated, and in New Albany, Ind., masked Klansmen donated \$25 toward a new church. Other recent and diversified activities in different sections of the country are reported from Kansas, where Governor Allen is investigating the charge that members of the National Guard are also members of the Klan; in Kansas City, Kans., where the Klan visited a hospital and left \$402 with the superintendent; in Sacramento, where a secret ceremony was reported in full by the *Sacramento Bee*; and in a New Jersey village, where forty members of the Klan conducted their own services, much to the surprise of the widow, over the grave of a member.

It is only in Texas and Oregon, however, writes Mark Sullivan, political correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, that the Ku Klux Klan will be "a major political issue" in the State elections. The recent Oregon primary campaign was "the bitterest and closest political campaign in Oregon's history," according to a Portland dispatch to the *New York World*, yet, this paper points out editorially, "Oregon has no negro problem." The anti-alien and religious questions, however, served the Klan's purposes, observes the *Buffalo Express*. In fact, the Portland (Ore.) *Telegram* charges that "a religious dust-storm obscured the real issues." As the *Baltimore American* tells us:

"On the one side was the 'Federation of Patriotic Societies,' under the acknowledged leadership of the Ku Klux Klan, and on the other side were arrayed the alien-born citizens and the negroes. The chief contest was on the gubernatorial nomination. In Multnomah County, which includes the city of Portland, the Federation of Patriotic Societies made a clean sweep in the local offices, including judicial nominations, and gave a plurality of 1,059 for the candidate for Governor. Hall was not nominated, but his vote is large enough to show the Ku Klux strength."



MAYBE IT'S THE OLD "LUMBER YARD GANG" GROWN UP!

—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

"The closeness of the vote ought to be a warning," agrees the *New York Evening World*. "If the Ku Klux Klan insists on entering politics, good citizens must show it the way out," declares the *Detroit Free Press*, for, as the *Brooklyn Eagle* views it, "if the movement were to become permanent, it would be the greatest sort of peril to the nation." "There is no excuse for the Klan," asserts the *Fresno Republican*, "for our Governmental structure places the responsibility for enforcement of law and the maintenance of order on certain authorized persons." "Good government can not be achieved by privately organized force," agrees the *Mikwaukee Journal*, and the *Los Angeles Times* reminds us that "a mob is a mob; it doesn't matter what secret pins or regalia it wears."

In fact, this is the tenor of all editorials which we have seen regarding the Ku Klux Klan, which the *Sacramento Bee* calls "infamous" and "un-American." "In a vicious and degrading campaign, Oregon has made a lamentable exhibition of itself," thinks the *New York World*. But hope for the future is held out by the *Buffalo Commercial*, which says:

"These so-called patriotic societies arouse public sentiment, and at times appear to sweep all before them. But there is nothing in the movement that is based upon right principles, hence it can not permanently enter the political field."

A POLL OF "BEST MINDS" ON RUM'S RETURN

A BIG ISSUE of the campaign, if the press correspondents are right, will center around the fight to repeal or soften Prohibition. Any light on how the public feel about it, then, is of the greatest interest. The latest poll concentrates on 1500 leaders in various fields of activity and is taken by *The Manufacturers Record*, of Baltimore. Of course, it is pointed out, the list is a selected one; the first thousand names are those of influential men who five years ago signed a petition for Federal Prohibition. It is likely, therefore, contend "wet" adherents, that these would still be in favor of prohibition. Then there are manufacturers, who perhaps naturally wish their workers to come to work sober on Monday morning, alert and efficient. But there are also in the list men who are known to be concerned with the moral, rather than the economic, benefits to be derived from Prohibition—college presidents, physicians, surgeons. And these men vote almost unanimously in favor of Prohibition and its strict enforcement. Says *The Manufacturers Record*, in a booklet setting forth the results of the poll:

"These letters come from men of national standing, men known in every walk of life, in the great business interests and professions. They are in answer to a questionnaire which we recently sent to about 1500 manufacturers, bankers, college presidents and others as to whether, in their opinion, Prohibition had proven a success, and what has been the result in their own experience and among the men in their employ."

A compilation by *The Record* gives the following results in percentage to the total:

	Per Cent.
For Prohibition in Some Form.....	98.50
Against Prohibition.....	1.50
For Strict Prohibition.....	85.50
For Beer and Wine.....	7.00
Against Volstead Law or Present Regulations.....	1.25
In Favor of Modification of Volstead Law.....	.75
In Favor of High License or Government Control.....	1.00
In Favor of Dispensary System.....	.25
Undecided or Noncommittal.....	2.75

Thus we see, in this verdict from a hundred cities, that an overwhelming majority are for Prohibition in some form. For instance, "I am unalterably opposed to a resumption of the liquor traffic, even the reentry of light wine and beer," writes Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, and Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says that the longer he lives and the more he sees of the liquor traffic, the more bitterly he is opposed "to the entire question of the manufacture and sale of liquor." "Best of all," notes the Director of the College of

Commerce, University of Southern California, "under Prohibition a generation of boys and girls are growing up who will soon come to maturity without the taint of alcohol."

In Detroit "the favorable effects of Prohibition are apparent to even a blind man," declares the president of the Leland Motor Co., "despite the fact that we are but across the river from Canada." In Louisville, reports the Mayor, "savings accounts show an increase of 50 per cent. Moreover, 6,172 persons were arrested for drunkenness in 1919, whereas only

1,053 were arrested for that offense in 1920." In the words of the President of the American Rolling Mill Co., of Middletown, Ohio—whose name, by the way, is Verity—

"Some of the results that have been secured are:

"Less lost time, less accidents, less incompetence, less carelessness and inefficiency, better work, better homes, more thrift, happier families, and sober and safer and more efficient men who now are finding out what it means to really live."

We find at least one person in the 1,500, however, who is opposed to Prohibition as a principle. This is Mr. George Blumer, of New Haven, Conn. Here are Mr. Blumer's reasons for opposing Prohibition:

"Many people regarded as representatives of the best citizenship are daily breaking the Prohibition Law. I know of not one but of a great many instances of home-brewing by respectable and heretofore law-abiding citizens. I know a good many people who seldom or never thought of

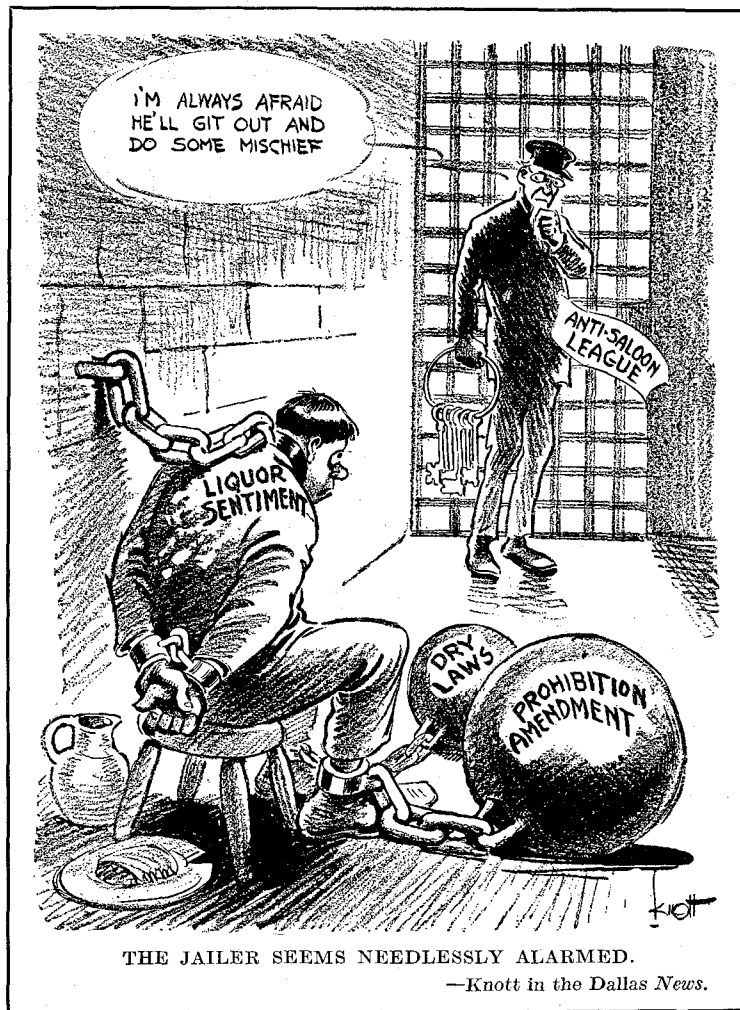
taking a drink before Prohibition who never refuse one now.

"Another aspect of the situation is bootlegging and its by-products. Furthermore, the rich man can obtain all the alcoholic drinks he desires whereas the poor man is discriminated against."

In the opinion of Raymond M. Hood, who writes a letter to the *New York Tribune*, it would be well to submit to *The Record's* list of influential men a few more questions, such as: "How many of you have stocks of wine and liquor?" "Did you acquire these stocks since Prohibition went into effect?" "Also, how many of you still drink wine and liquor when the opportunity offers itself?" Mr. Hood's idea is that—

"It is probable that you would receive an 85.5 per cent. silence on question No. 1 and a 98.5 per cent. silence on questions Nos. 2 and 3. The answers or lack of answers might indicate whether our benevolent friends prefer prohibition for moral reasons, or because it pays them in their business."

But the *New York Evening Post* sees evidence in this poll that people are changing their minds from hostility to friendliness for Prohibition, the *Chicago Evening Post* foresees a popular uprising for strict enforcement, the *Des Moines Register* believes the poll shows "which way public feeling is running," and the *Pittsburgh Sun* remarks drily that the wets are not likely to find much encouragement here.



—Knott in the Dallas News.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

STILL waters run steep.—*Kansas Legionnaire (Wichita)*.

IT is the ax in tax that puts the onus in bonus.—*Kansas Legionnaire (Wichita)*.

THE business that is on the level doesn't sigh for the peak of high prices.—*Asheville Times*.

SOME of our roads look as if they were built for airplane traffic.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association*.

IF the nations will only take care of their senses, their dollars will take care of themselves.—*Asheville Times*.

HENRY FORD's long-cherished prejudice against self-starters didn't apply to his Presidential boom.—*New York Tribune*.

SHARK-SKIN shoes are on sale. They are not made from the skins of shoemakers.—*Farm, Stock and Home (Minneapolis)*.

THE trouble with so many of those \$20 patent leather shoes is that the patent expires too soon.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

ACCORDING to Lloyd George's Genoa valedictory, the sky above is blue. So is the earth beneath.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

IN Boston, a neighbor's rent was cut because the landlord's baby cried at night. Atta baby!—*Newspaper Enterprise Association*.

IT may be stated without fear of contradiction that C. W. Morse and R. E. Morse are not related in the least.—*New York Tribune*.

CONAN DOYLE has given the spirit land a lot of publicity, but it hasn't done much to stimulate emigration thither.—*New York Tribune*.

IT begins to look as if it would be well for Babe Ruth to start right in saving some of that huge salary against a rainy day.—*Philadelphia Record*.

A WHOLE lot of job holders in Pennsylvania do not like Gifford Pinchot because, being a forester, he knows how to use an ax.—*Detroit Free Press*.

EUROPEAN nations are working themselves up to the conclusion that the trouble with the world is that America has too much money.—*Detroit Journal*.

THE League of Nations has just settled the Silesian dispute between Poland and Germany. Henry Cabot Lodge will please take notice.—*Dayton News*.

GEORGIANS are going to be hard put to it to devise a fitting punishment for the negro who had the effrontery to escape from the band of lynchers.—*New York Tribune*.

ONE day the great need in Ireland seems to be that the factions get together; the next day the only proper thing for them to do is to break away.—*Hamil-ton Herald*.

RUSSIA may hate capitalism, but she loves its money.—*Asheville Times*.

WAR trumpets and horns of plenty do not harmonize.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

TO the Old Guard, Progressive victories are progressive defeats.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

THE Dove of Peace still wears spurs in Ireland.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*.

DOUBTLESS the Old Guard will now be moved to take its Penn. in hand.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

THE fear is that the millennium may beat Normalcy to it.—*Asheville Times*.

RUSSIA's orders will be dictated but not red.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association*.

DOOLITTLE AVENUE does not cross Easy Street.—*Farm, Stock and Home (Minneapolis)*.

THE European countries can not balance their budgets on bayonet points.—*Asheville Times*.

DAYLIGHT saving just makes some people tired an hour earlier.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association*.

No one in Ireland is running for the presidency under the slogan of "he kept us out of war."—*Financial America*.

THE future of the flapper will consist of worrying over the flapper of the future.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association*.

Now if England has a celebrity who can tell us how to make the ghost walk, let her send him over.—*Sherbrooke Record*.

WHEN the world was made safe for democracy, it proved that democracy was not made safe for the world.—*New York Call*.

THEY have appropriated \$500,000 to catch war-grafters. That's about 10 cents per grafter.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association*.

PATRIOTISM probably never will develop to the point of parading in honor of the unknown taxpayer.—*Colorado Springs Gazette*.

THE fact that Russians are eating tree bark may yet suggest something to American manufacturers of breakfast foods.—*Bridgeport Star*.

OTHER employees would do no better than Congressmen if the boss showed an interest in them only once in two years.—*Kitchener Record*.

"Is your skin an annoyance?" asks an ad. Well, no; we are glad to have something we can occupy without paying rent.—*Pueblo Star-Journal*.

A NEWS story from Berlin is headed: "Germans fight to see Dempsey." Dempsey, however, never displayed any signs of a desire to fight to see the Germans.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

GENERAL DAWES's admission that some of his economies were "merely deferred expenditures" will be all right if the expenditures are deferred long enough.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

THE cost of living is still 75 per cent. higher than it was before the war, according to the Department of Labor, but it isn't worth any more so far as we have been able to judge.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Too many voters look upon the party ticket as a meal ticket.—*Asheville Times*.

EUROPE expects us to lend money and borrow trouble.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

GENERAL LUDENDORFF has discovered that America began the war. We knew it would out finally.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times*.

WITH living costs seventy-five per cent. above the pre-war level, a lot of people may well wonder where is their share of the profits that the United States is reputed to have made out of the war.—*Boston Transcript*.



THE HAUNTED BASEMENT.

—Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE TEST THAT STRAINS THE ENTENTE

IF THE ENTENTE can stand the strain of the divergence of policy in Europe that separates France and England, it is predicted by some neutral observers that nothing can break Anglo-French friendship. Mr. Lloyd George's objective, they point out, is above all things to get business going as usual in Europe, and toward this end he "would act the life-saver with Soviet-Russia" at the same time showing a sympathy with Germany's objections to the Versailles Treaty that exasperates France. France believes, these neutral editors tell us, that fulfilment of the conditions of the Versailles Treaty is the first principle of European construction. As to Russia, the French cite the alleged Bolshevik canon of international intercourse that "promises need not be kept," and so France will have none of Soviet Russia. In a nutshell, we are told, these are the differences that strain the Entente. Genoa did not bring the two countries on either side of the English Channel any closer together, it is conceded, but the mere suggestion of a rupture that their disagreement about Russia entailed, we are told, roused public opinion both in England and France in support of the Entente. But some English newspapers are very emphatic in noting that the closeness of Anglo-French relations and the attachment solidified during the war "does not imply that France may lead England by the hand across the political Continent of Europe." Meanwhile they praise Lloyd George for his stand at Genoa, altho he there incurred increased dislike on the part of sections of the French press. Returning to London to meet the questioning of his foes in the House of Commons, Lloyd George stated specifically, "I want to work with the goodwill of the democracy of France," and he declared further that England and France "must work together for peace in Europe, and upon that principle we shall work as whole-heartedly as the

democracy of France for that purpose, as we worked in order to defend Europe against the aggression of our common enemy."

Strange words these, observe some cynical writers, when it is recalled that only a few weeks earlier Lloyd George was charged with having said that the differences between France and England at Genoa meant the end of the Entente. The remark was supposed to have been exprest to Mr. Barthou, head of the French delegation at Genoa, but the French representative squelched all explosive rumors by saying that Mr. Lloyd George had "never uttered a word of menace against France," tho he did confess great disappointment that France had preferred to side with Belgium rather than England at the conference. The big fact apparently that emerges from the pother raised by the misreport of the talk between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Barthou is that apparently nobody really wishes to see the end of the Entente either in England, France or Germany.

The *Berliner Tageblatt*, for instance, is dismayed at the mere thought that France should become isolated, altho "such isolation would be salutary for her state of mind," but it "would not serve the cause of Germany." Too great a tension between France and England, this daily declares, "might become very mischievous for Germany in view of the fact that our present situation is wholly unguarded." It adds that "for the moment we are sailing solitary on the sea, and storms from every quarter threaten our ship." That the Entente is a factor in the Central Europe situation appears from admission of the Prague *Pravo Lidu* that, if England and France were to split, the Little Entente would be "shifted from solid ground to quicksand," and it continues:

"On this account we must watch Germany's policy with the greatest prudence, for Germany is wheedling Russia along her



ANYTHING TO PLEASE THE CHILDREN.
DAVID THE WOODMAN: "The darlings wanted to drive through it, so what else could I do?"

—Evening News (London).



FASHION NOTE.

LYDD GEORGE: "My dear Marianne, why do you always dress as 'Justice'? You know it's all wrong at my international costume dances."

—Le Rire (Paris).

ANGLO-FRENCH CARTOON VOLLEYING.

own intent, and we must be on the lookout that between them we do not fall into the lion's den. We are in no immediate danger, for France still dominates the greater number of statesmen in Europe, with the result that England will venture no precipitate measures that might endanger her preponderating power."

In France the Paris *Figaro* asserts that the Anglo-French Entente is the crux of peace, and "around this living center Europe can reconstruct her cell organization, a task it would be hopeless to undertake by attempting to make use of the Russian chaos." In another leading article in this newspaper we read:

"The alliance between Germany and Russia is watched in trepidation by one part of Germany, and by distrust by one part of Russia, for it may mean revolution in the German Reich, or servitude for Russia. It is an agreement between enemies who collaborate and watch each other sharply. Turning on the other hand to the Entente, we notice various divergences of opinion between the two nations, and a disposition to exaggerate them unduly. But despite these differences, all English and French statesmen—as Lord Robert Cecil has recently announced—are convinced of the necessity to maintain the Entente in full vigor. Wranglings occur and threats of separation, but both sides know there will never be a divorce. Even Italy, with whom France is not so very popular . . . realizes that it is to her interest to uphold the Entente. The Italian press admit that if the Entente were broken, France in conjunction with Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia might form a barrier that would isolate Italy. The consequence is that the Alliance formed during the war is a vital need of the Roman Government."

According to the Paris *Echo National* the Entente is "a state of mind, under control of the two nations involved, and not of a prime minister," while the Paris *Gaulois* avers "the political atmosphere has been most salubriously cleared by the very sharp reaction produced in England and France at the mere suggestion that the Entente could be broken or even compromised."

In England hearty echoes of this sentiment are heard in various sections of the press, among which the London *Evening Standard* confesses its feeling that "despite all passing differences, reasonable Frenchmen and Englishmen are profoundly convinced that a real disagreement between the two countries could be incurred only at incalculable cost to each." The Entente is "the basis from which all schemes of reconstruction must steadily and surely proceed" according to the London *Times*, but among the British press of Liberal inclination we find the Manchester *Guardian* saying that "the deep division between the European policies of France and Great Britain, which up to the present have produced nothing worse than a stalemate . . . must some day, if we are ever to progress, be either reconciled or admitted as irreconcilable." Similarly the London *Westminster Gazette* contends that as long as this division persists between the two countries, "the Entente, as a diplomatic entity, can have little real vitality." Friendship between the two nations will continue, we are assured, but the Entente "as a diplomatic organism, as a political alliance in all but name, can not survive any clear-cut difference of policy between the two nations on an issue of fundamental importance."

NEW TWIST TO VILNA DISPUTE

THANKS TO GENERAL ZELIGOWSKI'S RAID, and despite of the League of Nations, the Vilna district has been "incorporated in the Polish Republic," and may now be considered "an integral part of Poland," remarks the foreign editor of the London *Contemporary Review* in commenting on a new phase of the bitter dispute between Poland and Lithuania. The Vilna Diet has been dissolved, and twenty members of it have taken their seats in the Warsaw

Diet, but this informant points out that whether Marshal Pilsudski and the "federalists," or the Polish National Democrats and "annexionists" have won, is a question that may be left to constitutional experts. Meanwhile the writer tells us:

"A word may first be said about the curious maneuver . . . by which the Vilna question was made a pawn in Polish party politics, and which led to the resignation and return to power of the Premier, Mr. Ponikowski. The incident arose out of the fact that the Polish Government, in pursuance of President Pilsudski's federal plan, proposed the federation of Vilna with Poland, and not its annexation. It now seems clear that the Right parties in the Warsaw Diet, and in particular the National Democrats, encouraged the Vilna Diet to reject this plan, and to refuse anything less than to be completely annexed. This was a party maneuver, for it was a smack in the face to the President and a blow at the Left party. It was countered by the immediate resignation of Mr. Ponikowski and his cabinet. The suddenness of this move outwitted the Right; they were not able to form a government themselves, and Mr. Ponikowski, therefore, returned to power rather stronger than when he had left it. The incident also served as a demonstration to the Allied Powers that Poland, after all, was not 'annexing' Vilna."

Thus Lithuania has lost Vilna, this writer goes on to say, and the Lithuanian Government in Kovno has taken the last step possible for a government which is faced by an accomplished fact, and is unable and unwilling to resort to force of arms. It is trying to get Poland to agree to put the dispute before the International Court of Justice under the League Covenant, in order to secure impartial decision, and we are told that the notes which have passed between Poland and Lithuania are interesting "if only for the light which they throw upon the way in which the Covenant is working." We read further:

"The only way in which Lithuania could get the Vilna question before the League's Permanent Court of International Justice was by invoking Article 36 of the Court's Statutes. According to this Article the jurisdiction of the Court comprises such cases as the parties agree to refer to it, but members of the League may declare that they recognize the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in disputes which *inter alia* concern either (1) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation, or (2) the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation."

"Lithuania has made this general declaration, but Poland has not. The Lithuanian Government could not, therefore,



THE CONSTANT GERMAN CRY.

JOHN BULL: "Be reasonable, Madame, and get rid of that treaty thing. Then the Germans will eat out of your hand."

—Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

demand as of right that the Polish Government should under this clause submit the dispute to the Court, but it could ask it to agree to do so. The ground taken by the Lithuanian Government in making this request was as follows. On October 7th, 1920, Lithuania had signed what is called the Suwalki agreement. At that time the Russian advance on Warsaw had failed, the Poles were in their turn advancing and were already threatening territory held by the Lithuanian Government and troops. Collisions between the two armies had already taken place, and in order to avoid further conflict negotiations began at the end of September, under the auspices of the League, with a view to an armistice. The Suwalki agreement was the result. It drew a line of demarcation between the Polish and Lithuanian armies, leaving Vilna to Lithuania; the agreement was to 'remain in force until all questions in dispute between the Poles and Lithuanians are definitely settled,' but it was expressly provided that the line of demarcation 'does not pre-determine the territorial rights of the two contracting parties.' Two days after the signature of this agreement the Polish General Zeligowski crossed the line of demarcation and seized Vilna."

The Lithuanian Government, we are informed, held that the seizure of Vilna and subsequent events were a breach of the Suwalki agreement, and propose to Poland to submit the question to the International Court of Justice, but: "Poland argues that the Suwalki agreement was merely a provisional military agreement 'which at a particular moment in the middle of a war traced a provisional line of demarcation between two armies.' The Polish Government refuses to return to the position of 1920, and bases its own present position in Vilna on the result of the plebiscite which it held there."

AMERICA'S FARM BLOC AND EUROPE

A STRANGE PORTENT in the political world appears to some European observers in the pressure American farmers are "bringing to bear upon their Government for a closer participation in European affairs." Questions of foreign policy rarely interest the farmer in any country, they say, but the American farmer seemed at the time of Mr. Harding's election to be wholly unconcerned with anything outside of his own States. The best proof of this temperament of isolation is found by the London *Economist* in the attitude of the Middle West during the discussions on the League of Nations. In that section of the country it recalls that "the old objection to any deviation from the traditional policy of American isolation found its strongest support." But it finds that the American farmer has recently undergone "a rapid conversion" and has become "the most powerful of the forces that are moving the country toward a revision of its rejection of the Wilson policy." We read then:

"The significance of the change lies in the fact that the 'farm bloc' is now admittedly the master of Congress. Both the President and the Republican leaders in the Senate and the House have had to temporize and compromise in order to save their own legislative program from being wrecked by the

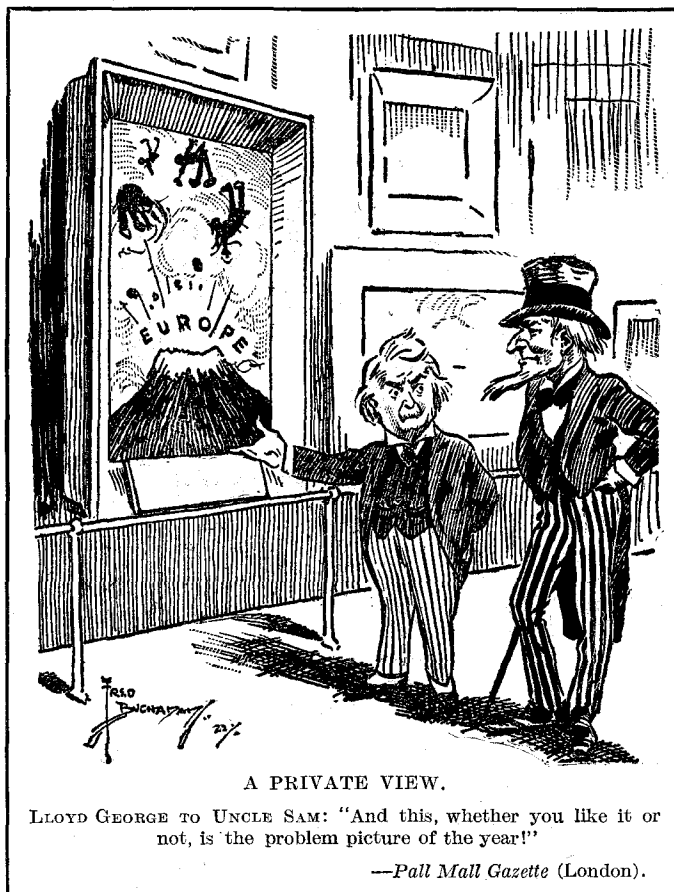
determined attitude of this revolting section. Again and again the Administration has had to give way to the 'farm bloc.' And to-day Washington is anxiously wondering what will be the effect upon American politics now that the farmers are getting it into their heads that the quickest and surest road out of the agricultural depression is to abandon the policy of isolation which won such a triumph at the 1920 election. This 'change of heart' found expression at the recent National Agricultural Conference at Washington—the largest and most representative gathering of the agricultural interests ever held in the United States. Its members listened with keen attention to addresses in which distinguished economists traced the connection between the European situation and the deplorable state of American agriculture. They then presented their demands to their own Government in the following terms:—

"Whereas, the surplus production of many products of American farms have long found, and now find, their main market in European countries, which are also now large public debtors to the United States; resolved, that this conference therefore urge the Administration to use its good offices and its commanding position as a creditor country to aid in the industrial rehabilitation of Europe."

This resolution marks a great advance upon the program first put forward by the farm bloc, we are reminded, for the proposal then offered—subsequently modified in the substitute measure which the Government offered as a concession—provided that there should be created a government corporation to buy

goods direct from the American farmer and sell them to European consumers. The *Economist* believes that the farmers have since "come to realize that even government assistance can be of little avail in a market that is deserted by prospective customers because they have nothing wherewith to buy." This trade authority believes that the resolution of the Agricultural Conference will be "driven home" by the farm bloc and it cites Washington observers, "whose judgment carries weight," as predicting that before very long the farm bloc "may turn the scale in favor of the representation of the American Government at future European economic conferences." It may even lead to co-operation with the European Powers in greater concerns, according to this weekly, which turns then to the subject of the American tariff, a matter of much interest and perplexity to European observers in general. Briefly, the European idea may be expressed in their contention that America no longer needs a protective tariff, "because there is nothing in European competition that she needs to protect herself against." Says *The Economist*:

"In one respect, however, the process of the education of American farmers in international affairs is as yet far from complete. They are still blind to the absurdity of maintaining a high tariff at a time when the free interchange of goods is more than ever necessary to a trade revival. In fact, they are calling for even higher duties on agricultural products, in order that they may enjoy equal 'protection' with American manufacturers. Disillusion in this matter may come slowly, but the American farmer has recently shown such a surprising willingness to 'scrap' old prejudices that one may look forward with confidence to still more notable changes in outlook when hard experience begins to make his lessons understood."



A PRIVATE VIEW.
LLOYD GEORGE TO UNCLE SAM: "And this, whether you like it or not, is the problem picture of the year!"

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

AUSTRALIAN IRE AT "FAKE RECIPROCITY"

THERE IS MORE FAKE in reciprocity than is dreamt of in the circumscribed philosophy of the average Australian, official or commercial traveler, who visits the United States and Canada and through hospitality and flattery is wheedled into the belief that the two North American countries are willing to give Australia something for nothing. Thus irately exclaims the Sydney (N. S. W.) *Bulletin*, which insinuates that the policy of the North Americans is rather to give nothing for something, and it laments the fact that when the "untutored" Australian visits other lands the foreign folk "hasten to entertain him on the grease and oratory of the land, and try to rush him into a commercial treaty which is greatly to their advantage." No commercial agent has yet returned to Australia with any concession of the least value, it is asserted, but some have returned "possessed by a bemused idea that it would be very nice if we arranged to reciprocate with some country with which we do a consistently losing trade, and which never reciprocates worth a copper." For instance, *The Bulletin* cites a statement of the Australian Senator Pearce, lately returned from Canada, who is reported as saying:

"I had the opportunity of discussing the question of reciprocal trade arrangements with the Canadian Government as well as with Chambers of Commerce and business men at Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal. I am convinced that not only is there a genuine desire on the part of Canada for reciprocal trade with Australia, but that there are many things in which a mutual trade could be established without detriment to the industries of either country, particularly in those products that are seasonal in their character."

Canada learned its trade habits from "the dollar-bitten United States," this Australian weekly goes on to say, and the policy of each country is to be self-supporting or as nearly so as circumstances will permit, and to aim at preeminence in agriculture and manufactures, even if it works long hours in the effort. The two, who are one flesh, are said to believe in selling everything, to boom their own industry and in buying nearly as possible nothing, so as not to boom the other fellow's industry, and in taking the balance in gold, or in government securities, if there isn't enough gold to pay with. This kind of reciprocity doesn't work in all countries, but impresses the "unsophisticated representatives that easy-going, easy-borrowing Australia sends abroad," and *The Bulletin*, which has bitterly opposed the placing of Australian loans with Uncle Sam, proceeds to show what "slick traders" he and Canada are:

"Both from the United States and from Canada the itinerant public bagman comes back with no gains, but with a tale of how he was made much of, and dined, and wined, and cigared, and carest, and persuaded that we should give the plausible host a larger opening here for his manufactured goods, to the detriment of our own struggling factories—this in return for some vague encouragement for our 'seasonal' products: a few bananas

and a passion-fruit or two. The United States and Canada don't want our wheat or meat or butter, for they are sellers of these things themselves. They don't want our manufactures either, if we had any to sell, for they are in the rare position of being exporters of them also. Canada sends abroad cheese, eggs, butter, sheep and cattle (alive and dead), wheat, flour, oats, hay and fish. Also it exports coal, copper, silver, agricultural machinery, manufactures of leather, iron and steel, wood and paper. It exported ships and munitions during the war. The United States does the same thing on a vastly larger scale."



AN AUSTRALIAN SLAM AT SAM.

THE NEW MEPHISTOPHELES: "I have all the money in the world—and any time Australia needs it she can have it—nearly all of it—on my terms."

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).

It is further pointed out that as Australia has "an appalling foreign interest bill" to meet every year, it should sell much more abroad than it buys, in order to have money to meet this liability. But it buys far more from the United States and Canada than it sells to them, and we read:

"From the Australian point of view our business relations with them are worse than our relations with any other countries on our trading list. With increasing energy—an energy which is wholly to their credit—they push their wares on our market. But they do hardly any counterbalancing benefit to our agriculture by taking raw materials in return. Rather—and this is to their credit too—they want to sell us raw materials as well. Their apparent ambition is to take Britain's place in supplying us with finished articles, and if they succeed Britain will find it difficult to pay for our raw stuffs, which will be left on our hands. At the same time, Canada and the United States are the only ones which persistently

bamboozle our unfledged ambassadors of commerce with proposals for more business of the one-sided variety. There is one kind of reciprocity that would meet all cases, and especially the case of Australia, which must sell or burst. It would consist in enacting that when our purchases from any outside State in (say) 1923 got beyond the amount which that State bought from us in 1922, the receipt of goods from that State should cease for the rest of the year. That would save us a lot of money and would seriously affect only two countries. They talk reciprocity more than all others put together, and surely there could be nothing more reciprocal than this idea—nothing under the sun.

"And the results, even with the reciprocity we have, which seems a great deal more than we can afford, have been as follows so late as figures are available:

	Australia's Average Annual Imports for 20 years (1899-1919)	Australia's Average Annual Exports for 20 years (1899-1919)	Average Annual Balance Against Australia
United States...	£8,707,543	£4,407,314	£4,300,229
Canada.....	799,112	557,850	241,262

"The results were worse than they looked, for the sales weren't all goods of the kind we want to dispose of. Some coin and bullion were included. The average grew steadily worse as time went on. For the isolated year to June, 1920, where the record stops, this was the position:—

	Year's Imports	Year's Exports	Balance Against Us
United States...	£23,768,030	£11,129,937	£12,638,093
Canada.....	2,640,383	312,452	2,327,931

"So it becomes an urgent question whether this country can afford to reciprocate any more."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW FIRES START THEMSELVES

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION—the origin of a fire in combustible material, without the action of any outside agency—is the cause of countless disasters. According to Walter L. Wedger, chemist of the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, who writes in *The National Safety News* (Chicago), it is the result of oxidation, the union of oxygen with any part of the substance in question. Spontaneous combustion in substances susceptible to oxidation occurs when the air supply is sufficient to support such oxidation. If that air supply is sufficient in volume not only to support oxidation in the substance, but to carry away all the heat generated, then fire does not occur. He continues:

“Spontaneous combustion caused by the atmosphere may be made to take place in fifty minutes or it may take years. One example is cotton-wool impregnated with linseed oil and exposed to a slow stream of air, all maintained at the temperature of boiling water. Another is the oxidation, or rusting of a piece of iron. One takes fifty minutes and the other years. Spontaneous combustion caused by chemicals is in many cases almost instantaneous. For example, a drop of sulfuric acid dropt upon a mixture of potassium chlorate and sugar instantly sets fire to the mixture, owing to the rapid generation of heat. Another prolific cause of spontaneous combustion fires is the dangerous practise of throwing oil-soaked rags or cotton waste into obscure corners.

“Wiping-rags from a freshly painted floor, left in the basement of the Hotel Melvin at Allston, Mass., in 1914, caused the destruction of the entire hotel and the death of eight persons.

“In the early part of the same year, at the Hotel Arcadia, Boston, where twenty-eight persons were burned to death, we found cotton waste saturated with oil in closets on the first floor just above the cellar heating apparatus.

“The best way to prevent such fires is to burn up immediately all rags or waste saturated with oil. If this is not possible, spread them out over the back of a chair in a cool place where the air can quickly take away all heat generated by the oxidation of the oil.

“Mineral oils do not cause spontaneous combustion, as they have been completely oxidized in the earth, and are therefore incapable of combining with any more oxygen.

“Oxidation by the atmosphere is the primary cause of spontaneous combustion in soft coal, probably aided by the presence of excessive sulfur and other impurities; the finer the coal the more rapid is the oxidation process, until it breaks out in flame.

Coal piled against wooden beams appears to be more susceptible to oxidation than elsewhere in the pile.

“Several devices are in use to extinguish fires at the bottom of huge piles of coal. Professor Lewis describes the following ingenious method: ‘Steel bombs filled with liquid carbon dioxide are placed in various parts of the pile. They are provided with a fusible plug which melts at 93 deg. Centigrade. If the tempera-

ture of the coal-pile rises to the degree at which ignition would probably take place, the plug melts and the carbonic acid escapes, exercising a cooling and fire-extinguishing effect on the coal.’

“Long pipes are often driven down in the coal where the smoke appears the thickest and through them carbon tetrachlorid is poured. This liquid on striking the fire forms a vapor five times heavier than air, which sinks downward, extinguishing the fire by depriving it of oxygen.

“Thermostats are frequently placed in coal-piles and when a rise of temperature is noted, crews of men are put at work shoveling over the coal.

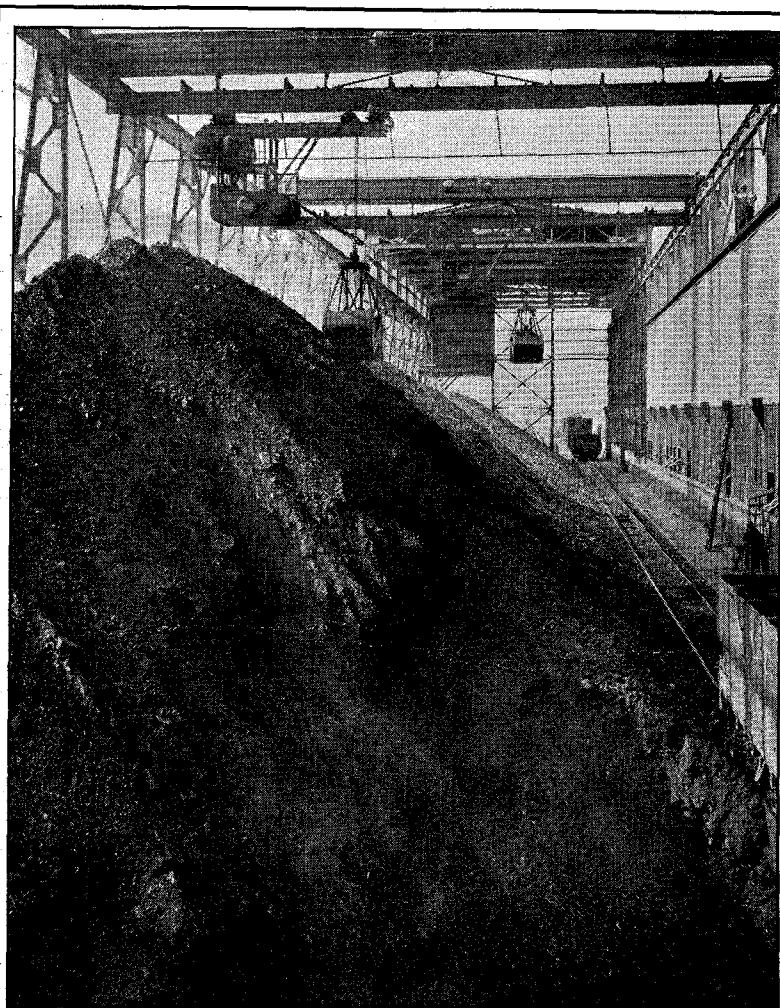
“Freshly ground wood charcoal, sometimes called pyrophoric carbon, is very susceptible to spontaneous combustion. It exhibits a remarkable affinity for the oxygen of the air, and as it is very porous, presents a large surface for the action of that gas.

“Recently the Brockton fire department was called to extinguish a fire which originated in a building at a point in a partition where a hot steam-pipe was in contact with a piece of wood. The firemen made

short work of the fire and chopped away to find the cause. The wood at the point of contact with the hot pipe was deeply charred. Fire had started in this charring and spread upward. The ignition temperature of a piece of soft wood ranges around 450 degrees Fahrenheit. The question then arose: ‘How could steam at the temperature of boiling water, 212 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, if under pressure, ignite wood which would not take fire until 450 degrees had been reached?’

“The gradual charring of wood in the interior of dry rooms heated by steam is very noticeable. This thin layer of carbon becomes oxidized from exposure to the air, but if the steam-pipe is under higher pressure and is in contact with wood inside of a partition where there is no circulation of air, pyrophoric carbon may be formed which is claimed to ignite spontaneously at about 300 degrees Fahrenheit—the temperature of steam under a pressure of seventy pounds. This may account for the Brockton fire.

“Much has been written regarding spontaneous combustion in fibrous material, such as wool, silk, cotton, hemp, jute, flax, tow and shoddy. Vegetable fibers are more susceptible to spon-



Illustrations by courtesy of the Chase Metal Works.

HOW THIS 7,000-TON COAL-PILE IS KEPT FROM FIRING

Is told in the accompanying article.

taneous heating than animal fibers. When such fires are impregnated with vegetable oil, fire is almost sure to occur within a few hours under normal conditions and, if exposed in the Mackey spontaneous combustion tester, it is only a matter of minutes. Several interesting spontaneous combustion fires have occurred in the hemp storage at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Microscopical examination of these fibers show them to be in the form of a tube which is more or less filled with a sort of vegetable wax.

"About ten years ago a large iron steamship crept into Boston Harbor, dropt anchor and signaled for the fire-boats. She was loaded with jute, and while at sea fire originated from spontaneous combustion in her middle hold. I recommended carbon tetrachlorid. About two hundred gallons of this liquid were taken aboard the vessel together with some sheet-iron tunnels and gasoline blow-torches.

"Rivets were knocked out in the deck above the middle hold and the tunnels were placed in the rivet holes. Gasoline torches were lighted and allowed to play against the spout of the tunnels, keeping them hot, to effect instantaneous vaporization of the carbon tetrachlorid which was poured in a constant stream into the tunnels. The vapor being five times heavier than air was expected to sink down slowly through the jute and extinguish the fire by depriving it of oxygen.

"At the expiration of forty-eight hours, it was decided to remove the hatches for examination. As a precautionary measure the fire-boats were again summoned, but on taking off the hatches, only a slight haze of smoke remained, every vestige of fire having been extinguished. The fire-boats played water on the top bales for a short time to guard against a rekindle, which might be made possible by the air vent furnished by the open hatches, after which the vessel proceeded to her dock where she was unloaded. The bales of jute, especially on the bottom, were badly burned."

The secret of avoiding spontaneous combustion in piled coal lies in the construction of the pile, according to John E. Williams, Chief engineer of the Chase Companies of Connecticut. Says Mr. Williams in *The Chase Diamond* (Waterbury, Conn.):

"There are three rules that should be followed:

"1. Drop your loads in a bulk. Don't let them trickle out into cone form.

"2. Build your pile in flat layers.

"3. Don't rehandle the coal.

"Build your coal in layers as if you were building a brick wall. Drop your first load flat in a bulk, lay the next load close to the side of it, the next to the side of that, and so on until you have laid a whole layer with a flat top. This keeps the mixture of fine and coarse coal together.

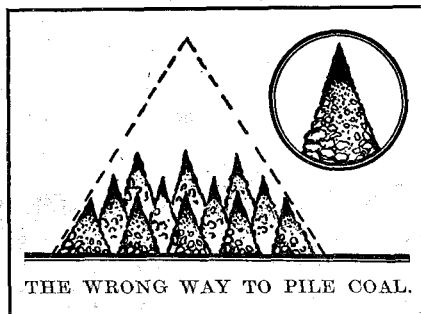
"If you drop the coal from the bucket in a cone shape, the heavier bigger coal will roll down the sides of your pile leaving the fine coal in the peak of the cone. The next cone that is placed onto this peak of fine coal will be with the heavy coal at the bottom and sides through which air will come and set the whole pile on fire.

"Build your coal as you would a haystack, in layers. Keep the surface flat and lay each load side by side. Don't let your coal roll and dribble down the sides. This separates the fine coal dust and the large pieces of coal and leaves at the bottom of the pile strata of coarse coal through which air is fed to the compressed fine coal.

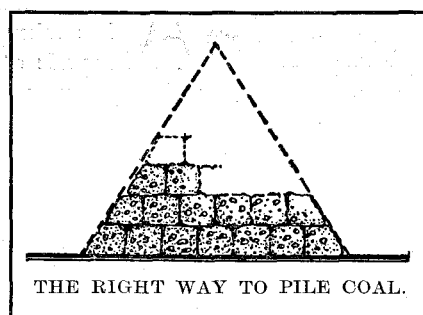
"Some coal will catch fire anyway. Coal with excess sulfur and iron in it will ignite by itself. I have seen coal lying in the sunlight take fire from the heat of the sun. But there is very little of this coal; perhaps only five per cent. of all the coal contains as much sulfur and iron as that. Once you have built your coal-pile, don't touch it. Let it get settled and get its first 'heat' and cool down.

"I am speaking, of course, of big coal-piles. In the picture there are some 7,000 tons of coal. The pile is 500 feet long by 60 feet wide and is piled about 30 feet high. In the west storage bin we have about 10,000 tons more.

"With so much coal on hand it is an important thing to us to know how to prevent it from catching on fire. The secret is in building the coal-pile in layers."



THE WRONG WAY TO PILE COAL.



THE RIGHT WAY TO PILE COAL.

EFFECT OF THE NAVAL HALT ON INDUSTRY

PESSIMISTS HAVE SHAKEN THEIR HEADS as they thought what the sudden cessation of naval construction might mean to a population already burdened with unemployment. But it is sanely pointed out by an editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York) that our metallurgical industries are so huge that the withdrawal of a few warships can affect them little, and that the moral influence of a general feeling that something

has been done to lessen the possibility of future war is a very great factor on the other side. On the whole, the writer believes that the net effect of the Washington Conference has been actually to benefit industry. He writes:

"Coming when naval disarmament did, many fears were expressed that the abandonment of warship construction would prove the last straw to break the back of the deeply depressed metallurgical industry.

With steel mills operating at one-quarter capacity or less and important brass works running but one or two shifts a week, to some pessimists it seemed particularly inopportune to shut off one substantial outlet for highly wrought metal and add to the millions of men facing a jobless winter.

"However, a little calculation indicated that our warship program consumed an extremely small percentage of the total output of steel and alloys. With the exception of four or five sizable plants engaged in making armor and guns, it makes comparatively little difference to the industry by and large whether we are building warships or not. The proportion of their product going directly to the Navy is small indeed—even armor plants are usually single departments of highly integrated steel companies, making almost everything from huge forgings to railroad spikes.

"Sober second thought and a wide vision indicated immediately (and events have proved) that the indirect effects of naval disarmament were to be far greater than the direct effects. It is a truism that business is based on credit—that is to say trust—and nothing cuts deeper into the volume of sound trading than suspicion, wars and rumors of war. If naval disarmament increased the sum total of peace on earth by 1 per cent., the direct loss to those industries most vitally concerned has been repaid to them indirectly through their other departments. Other lines of activity have multiplied their profit enormously."

Being of an optimistic turn of mind, the editor goes on to say, he is sure that even the dislocation and scattering of the personnel from the armor and gun plants will redound to the benefit of sound metallurgy. Perhaps this is small comfort to the worker who must hunt a new job. But there are few metallurgical plants whose operations would not eventually profit by adding to their staff even one man who has been exercising for years that care necessary in the making of fine steels. He continues:

"Granted that the most of the laborers from gun plants are men who merely do as they are told without knowing why they

do it, and therefore are not capable of applying their experience to other kinds of product, there are many other men, some with the advantage of college education and some who have acquired their knowledge in the works, men who have studied steel closely for years and have always made a sincere effort to find the cause of failures in whatever stage of manufacture they occur, so as to avoid them in the future rather than to establish an alibi.

"A wise manager does not let such men get away if he can possibly take care of them in any other department. But some managers are not particularly astute, and others may be chained by circumstances. So if one of these technologists of parts, metallurgist, heat-treater, melter, smith, whatever he may call himself, is available, and you can obtain his services, do not hesitate to give him a job, for he will prove to be a jewel of great price."

TO LINK TWO OLD-WORLD SEAS

A SCHEME TO ESTABLISH a route for ships through the heart of Europe between the North Sea and the Black Sea is reported in *Ship News* (New York). The route, which will consist partly of new canal and partly of improved rivers, will be at least 1,600 miles long, beginning at Rotterdam, Holland, and ending at Galatz, Roumania. This scheme for a transcontinental waterway for ships up to 1,200 tons is the latest plan for opening Europe to international trade. With the formation in Munich of the Rhine-Main-Danube Company, Limited, it comes nearer realization. The plan, we are told, is intended to link the two great rivers of Central Europe, providing

various trades and the banks, four shipping and two agriculture and labor."

The main financial basis of this vast concern, the writer goes on to say, is a great scheme within the larger scheme. At the locks all along the German part of the waterway forty large electric power stations will be erected, with a total capacity of 400,000 horse-power. The aim is eventually to electrify the whole industry of Bavaria. This will not only provide the company with its most important source of income, but will save about 3,000,000 tons of coal yearly—a very important national consideration. He continues:

"The first of these power stations to be built will be four on the Main and one on the Danube. They will be completed at a very early date so as to provide for an immediate source of income. The scheme will not be absolutely complete for about twenty years, but it will be so carried out that the waterway will be opened within two years.

"It is estimated that the company will spend more than 1,000,000,000 marks on construction during the next five years, when the bulk of the work, in which all the most important firms in the country will participate, will be accomplished.

"Such electrical firms as the General Electricity Company, Messrs. Siemens, Schuekert & Co., the Bergman Electricity Works, Ltd., and Messrs. Brown, Boveri & Co., have examined the plans, gone into the whole project technically and financially, and have expressed themselves strongly in favor of it.

"The scheme has a certain foreign political importance. English capital has been put into the Danube shipping. France has an interest in the Hungarian State Railways and in the river port of Budapest, which is to be made an important central point for mid-European trade.

"France, too, is endeavoring to get a trade hold on the Rhine."



a connecting unit between the industrial west and the Danube regions which, rich in timber and the fruits of the soil, call for the products of the Rhineland "Black Country" and the great world beyond. Says the paper named above:

"From Aschaffenburg, on the Main above Frankfort the waterway, Rhine and Main, is perfectly suitable for the project. From Aschaffenburg to Wuerzburg the Main will have to be canalized. Between Bamberg and Kelheim is the Ludwig Canal, completed in 1846, and about 100 miles long. It must be widened and deepened. From Kelheim, where the Ludwig Canal joins the Danube, to the Austro-German frontier at Passau the Danube will have to be made suitable for the ships it is intended to pass. After that all is comparatively plain sailing—a romantic voyage down the 'Blue Danube,' past Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade and on between Roumania and Bulgaria to the Black Sea.

"It is part of the scheme to canalize the Upper Danube from Kelheim to Ulm and to link Munich and Augsburg with the great waterway.

"The Rhine-Main-Danube Company, Limited, will have a total capital of 1,200,000,000 marks, which will make the company the heaviest capitalized concern in Germany. Of that amount 600,000,000 marks, in 1,000 mark ordinary shares, will be taken up by the German Government, the Bavarian Government, other states of Germany and various public bodies. There will be, too, 300,000,000 marks in 1,000 mark preference shares, of which 42,000,000 marks will be subscribed for by various south and west German municipalities, and the rest, 258,000,000 marks, by the Deutsche Bank, three large Bavarian banking houses and an important Rhineland bank.

"The preference shares will carry a dividend of 7 per cent., and the German and Bavarian Governments, which guarantee the capital, will also guarantee 5 per cent. of that dividend. The board of directors will number fifty-nine persons, all of them experts in their way; eleven representatives of the German Government, eight of the Bavarian Government, one each of the Baden, Thuringian and Hessian Governments, nine of various public bodies, twenty-two of the electrical industry,

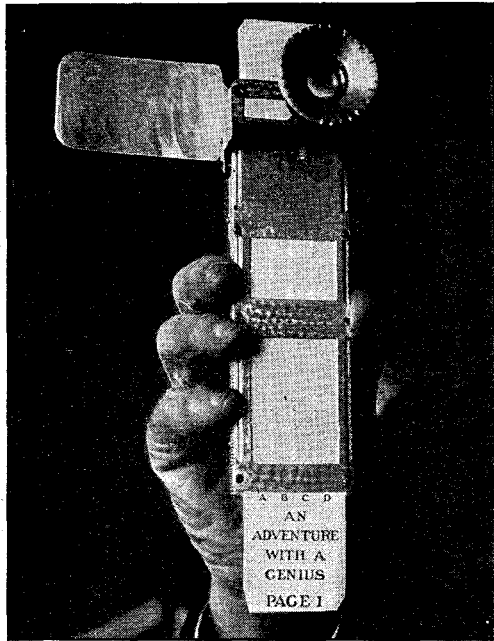
NEGRO DEATH-RATE FALLING

A REMARKABLE DECLINE in the mortality of negroes has taken place in the last decade, according to the records of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This company, according to its *Statistical Bulletin* (New York), has more than 1,600,000 colored policy-holders in its Industrial Department, located in virtually every State of the Union. In 1911, the mortality was 17.5 per 1,000. In 1921, it had declined to 13.2 per 1,000—a drop of 25 per cent. There would have been 7,000 more deaths of colored policy-holders than actually occurred in 1921, if the 1911 death-rate had prevailed in that year. The writer goes on:

"This marked decline, on analysis, can be traced to improvements in the death-rates from tuberculosis, pneumonia, heart disease, Bright's disease, malaria, typhoid fever, and pellagra.

"The improvement in the mortality of negroes is not localized. So far as the experience of the Metropolitan indicates, it represents a very broad movement affecting virtually all areas. Scarcely a state but shows a decided decline.

"As late as 1916 there were 56 local areas where the Company's colored business showed mortality rates above 17.5 per 1,000. The record for 1921 shows only 15 such localities. In 1916 there were 30 centers with rates in excess of 19.0 per 1,000. In 1921 no such rate was experienced anywhere. It is noteworthy that the public-health movement which has been so successful with reference to the white population is also making its impress upon the colored. The negro death-rate, however, is still so high as to show glaring deficiencies in the health pro-



Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.

A "CLOSE-UP" OF THE MACHINE.

visions for these people. The facts for the last ten years show clearly that the death-rates of this race can readily be improved. There is all the more necessity for intensification of the services specially applicable to these people. In this connection, much is promised by the apparent desire of the insurance companies administered by negroes themselves to lead in the development of public-health work and welfare services among their own people."

A DICTIONARY IN YOUR VEST POCKET

ENORMOUS CONDENSATION in the bulk of reading matter is promised by Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske from the use of a plan he has invented for producing books or magazines photographically with microscopic letters, to be read through a lens. A device for holding the lens and manipulating the reading matter is called by him the "Fiske Reading Machine." This arrangement and its possibilities are described and discusst in *The Scientific American* (New York, June) by S. R. Winters, who assures us that the device is simplicity and compactness personified, lending itself to easy carriage in one's coat pocket. He goes on:

"The instrument, consisting of a tiny lens and a small roller for operating this eyepiece up and down a vertical column of reading-matter, is a means by which ordinary type-written copy, when photographically reduced to one-hundredth of the space originally occupied, can be read with quite the facility of conventional printing type.

"There is an extremely light frame, composed of aluminum. A strip of paper is a carriage for the photographed lettering, which lies in a longitudinal groove in the frame. A tiny lens, capable of magnifying the characters ten times, brings the lettering into prominent review. A roller, really the only mechanical part of the contrivance, serves the purpose of moving the strip of paper along a groove in front of the lens. The forefinger of the hand holding the frame acts in this capacity.

"The lettering is imprinted on a narrow strip of paper which



A B C D
AN
ADVENTURE
WITH A
GENIUS
PAGE 1

SAMPLE PAGE.

Actual size, with 10,000 words.



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood.

ADMIRAL FISKE USING HIS INVENTION.

may be moved at will in front of the lens at a fixed distance therefrom. These tiny representations or characters are printed from a copper block on which has been photo-engraved, on a reduced scale, common typewritten matter.

"The process operates in the absence of type and involves no typesetting. However, this novel system renders it possible to photo-engrave books already printed and likewise publish reduced copies at a nominal expense for use in the 'Fiske Reading Machine.'

"Answering frequent inquiries to the effect, 'Does the use of this machine tire your eyes,' Admiral Fiske likens the effect thus expended to that of reading ordinary lettering with the unaided eye. Engravers toil incessantly at their occupation which is of striking similarity to reading by this machine.

"The dispatch with which one can read when using the 'Fiske Reading Machine' is remarkable. At a single glance through the lens one hundred and twenty words are revealed to view.

"Admiral Fiske, in demonstrating his invention to the writer, read aloud at a rate of 239 words a minute. The strip of paper containing the lettering is chockful of words—10,000 on each side, to be exact; 475 strips, two inches wide and nine inches long, could incorporate the contents of a bulky dictionary.

"The weight of these strips of paper would be only two and a half pounds or about one-eighth of that of a standard dictionary.

"Literally, tons of books are annually published in the United States as reference guides with no object of being read. The 'Fiske Reading Machine' would cut the mounting costs of paper and printing involved in this task of magnitude. Similarly, millions of dollars are spent by the Federal Government in the publication of bulletins that are never read, and their storage exacts a further toll in the form of valuable space. The invention being described would authorize drastic economies in these instances."

Other possibilities were outlined for Mr. Winters by Admiral Fiske as follows:

"1. The cost of manufacturing books, magazines, weeklies and perhaps newspapers will be so reduced that 10,000 copies

of one of average size, containing about 100,000 words, can be manufactured and sold to a publisher for four cents each.

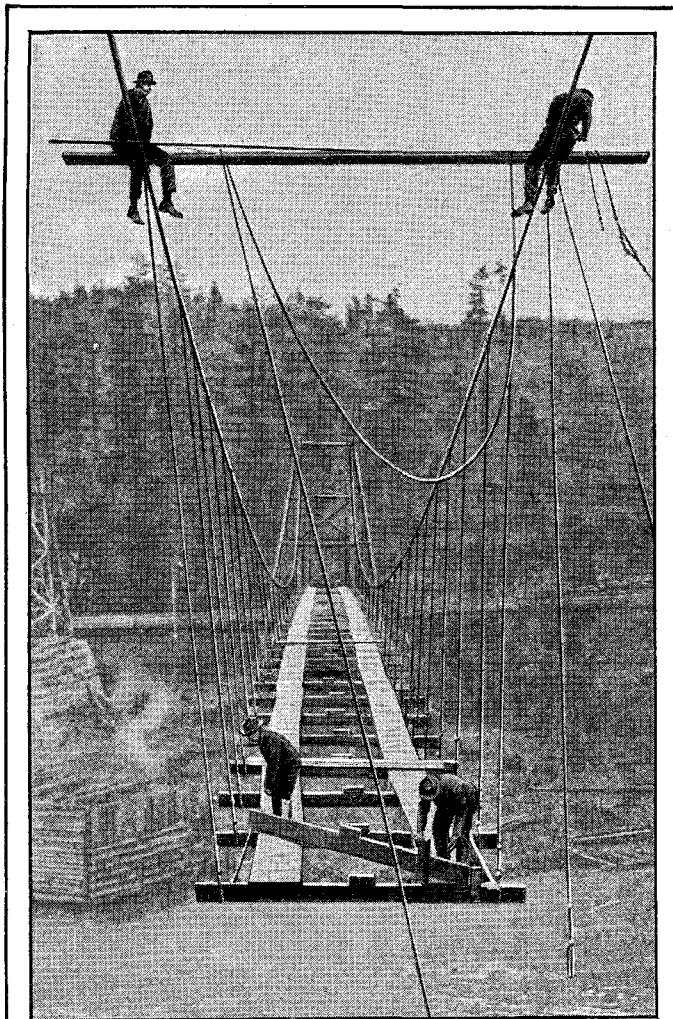
"2. Since the best quality of paper must be used, books, magazines and newspapers used in reading machines will last indefinitely. At present, they begin to get discolored and to crumble in a few years.

"3. The amount of paper needed for printing any number of words will be diminished to about one-sixtieth of what is needed now.

"4. An ordinary book, magazine or weekly as reduced can be sent by mail for one cent, singly.

"5. The work of mailing books, magazines and weeklies will be enormously reduced, and the transmission of mail by airplane much facilitated.

"6. The space needed for keeping books, magazines and documents will be enormously diminished.



Courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly."

THE BRIDGE DURING CONSTRUCTION.

Showing floor beams being suspended from the two main cables by hangers of carefully calculated length.

"7. The cost of manufacturing magazines, weeklies and newspapers will be so greatly reduced that in all probability they can be given away; assuming that advertisers will continue to pay as at present.

"8. Smaller presses will suffice, and therefore less capital will be required.

"9. Books of reference, such as encyclopedias and dictionaries; standard books like the Bible and the works of Shakespeare and other preeminent authors, can be sold for prices much less than their present prices.

"10. Eyeglasses and spectacles will not be required for reading.

"11. The diffusion of knowledge will be greatly facilitated; because even the poorest people will be able to buy the most instructive and entertaining works.

"The 'Fiske Reading Machine' is the product of two years of creative effort of the inventor. His original attempt to devise a machine for easy reading is apparently fruitful of achievement. His creative genius, so wonderfully productive while in the service of the Navy, is not inactive, now that his retirement is a fact."

A 500-FOOT BRIDGE BUILT IN 13 HOURS

"BUILT," IN THE ABOVE TITLE, means "assembled," the parts of the bridge having been made elsewhere and all ready to be put together in place. The Willamette River at Oregon City, Ore., was the scene of this feat, which is described in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, June). The builders were engineers of the Oregon State Highway Bridge Service, and what they did is termed "an amazing demonstration of the construction speeds now obtainable as a result of modern methods of preliminary mathematical calculation." Every beam, cable, hanger, and plank in the entire structure was cut to the exact size and laid out on the river bank before any actual building was attempted. Because every element in the complicated structure fitted to the fraction of an inch, the building was accomplished almost as quickly as an automobile can be assembled. Says the magazine named above:

"Speed in the work was necessary because an old suspension bridge, built across the Willamette in 1888, was to be taken down and replaced by a new arch viaduct, and it was necessary to build a temporary footbridge to allow hundreds of people to cross the river to their work. Traffic could not be suspended, even for a day, and it was also necessary to avoid interference with navigation on the river.

"The first step in building the temporary bridge was to frame the towers. On each bank of the river six piles, each 90 feet long, were laid horizontally and bolted together. Emplacements—consisting of substantial timber footings embedded on solid rock—were prepared, and the towers, hoisted in place by a floating derrick, were braced and guyed. The instant this was accomplished, two gangs of men set to work, one gang erecting the approaches while the second swung the suspension span.

"Two parallel wire cables, each composed of four one-inch ropes, were passed across the river and over the towers, then fastened to anchorages.

"Two men then climbed to the top of each tower, placed a plank across the cables, and took their positions at the ends of the plank, each man straddling one of the cables. To these men were handed the hangers, or vertical ropes with which the roadway was to be hung to the cables. The hangers had already been cut to the correct length and fitted with clamps ready to attach to the cables.

"The workmen moved out along the bridge, fastening the hangers as they went, while a second crew of two men following laid the framework and spiked down a temporary roadway as fast as the hangers were fixed.

"In constructing the roadway, each floor beam was suspended from two opposite hangers by slipping each end into a U-bolt already clamped to the lower end of each hanger. To the beams, spaced at equal distances by a space gage, four 2 by 12 inch planks were spiked lightly.

"This process was repeated in suspending and planking each of the 48 floor beams, providing a temporary footway across the bridge by which material could be carried out as the construction proceeded. In the meantime the framed approaches to the bridge were being bolted into place, all the wooden truss members having been shaped previously. The crew that followed the men laying the floor beams put down the permanent deck. As a result of this concerted effort, the bridge was opened to the public without any interruption of traffic.

"The details of the construction offer an interesting example of the engineering design of a temporary structure. This bridge is not intended to remain in service more than a year—hence the extensive use of wood, especially in the towers.

"The span is for pedestrian traffic only, and is planned to carry a maximum live load of 500 persons at 160 pounds each—that is, about as many people as could crowd upon the bridge. It is built with a factor of safety enabling it to support three times the maximum load. For example, each of the eight strands in the main cables will withstand a tension of 58 tons. The combined weight of the bridge and its maximum live load will produce a total tension of 160 tons in the cables. Dividing by eight, each strand need carry only 20 tons—about a third of its safe working load.

"The main span is 496 feet between towers, with a navigational clearance of 75 feet at low water. Each of the 48 hangers is of six-strand flow steel cable with hemp centers. Since these must often bear heavy loads for a few seconds at a time, the factor of safety is raised to five."

RADIO • DEPARTMENT

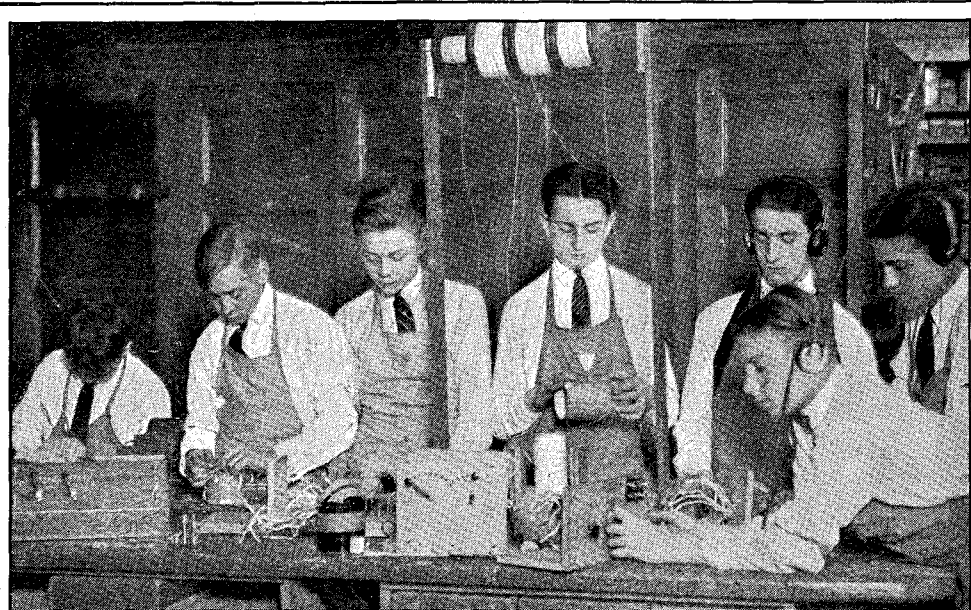
RADIO ENTERING THE SCHOOLS

FROM THE VERY OUTSET the pioneers of radio broadcasting have insisted that the new art is destined to take its place among the great educational influences. Prominent educators, notably those associated with colleges in various parts of the country, have proved receptive to the idea. Mr. Henry F. Pringle, in the *Radio Globe* (New York), tells of various educational fields that radio seems destined to enter in the immediate future. He states that Superintendent William L. Ettinger, of the New York school system, is optimistic about the future of the radiotelephone as a means of furthering education. The experts of the Board of Education, he says, are closely watching the development of the new movement, and are ready to bring about wide use of radio in the schools, as soon as the best method is clear. It is noted that a number of schools have already installed receiving sets; and Superintendent Ettinger is quoted as saying that, whereas these have hitherto been used merely to pick up music and messages sent out by the various stations, it is expected that they will ultimately be put to more practical use. An intimation of what this implies is given in Mr. Pringle's discussion. He writes:

"One of the most difficult problems facing the educators of the present day is that of developing children who, for one reason or another, are classed as 'subnormal.' It is a new problem, comparatively, because of the fact that until a few years ago most of the individuals who could not stand the pace set them by their fellows were set aside as 'not adapted to school work,' and quietly shelved for work in the factory or to become charges upon the public.

"Here the radiotelephone is to prove of the greatest benefit, according to indications at the present time.

"The problem of the mental defective, of course, is the problem of stimulating interest through the proper channel. The boys and girls whose minds may seem a little cloudy are often



Courtesy of the "Radio Globe," New York.

STUDENTS IN A NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL AT WORK IN A RADIO SHOP.

found to be surprisingly intelligent, after all, provided that the correct approach has been discovered. It is the belief of many educators that the radiotelephone will furnish this for countless thousands of young unfortunates.

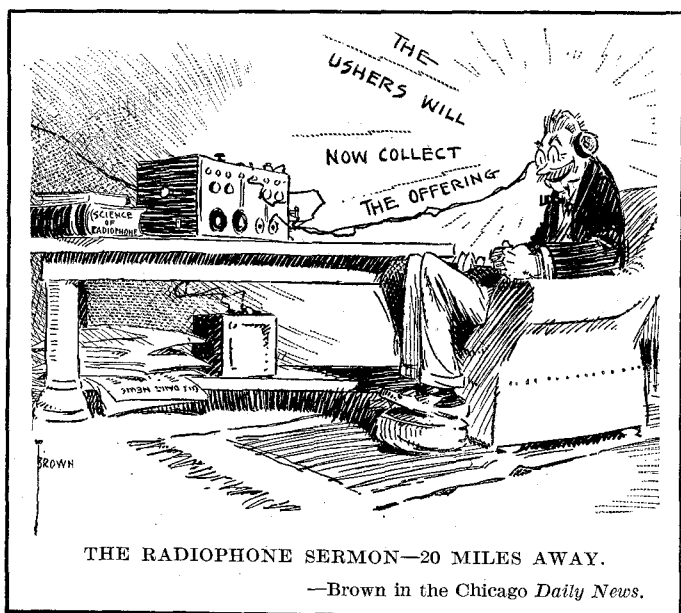
"It is expected that the broadcasting station soon to be erected by the city will be made one of the means of bringing instruction to the mental defectives. During the evening hours there are to be the usual band concerts, of course. But in the morning hours ample time will be available when trained experts may broadcast messages to the youngsters groping in the shadow of life with a clouded mind.

"Another field of education which is certain to be greatly increased by the radiotelephone is that of instruction for the blind.

"It is the hope of those who have given their lives to the blind that the radiotelephone will give to each blind man and woman, boy or girl, the touch of companionship which their more wealthy fellow-sufferers enjoy. It is hoped that at some hour each night several chapters of the best books of the day may be broadcasted, that leading articles from the daily press may be read, and other instructive matter furnished through the air to those who have not the use of their eyes.

"We have said that the educational uses of the radio are virtually without limit. This is almost literally true. Consider the comparative handful of people attending the public lectures supplied by the city as contrasted with those who may 'listen in' in the event that these same lectures are broadcasted to the people of New York. They will not even have to leave the house to journey to the corner school. A turn of the knob will suffice.

"It is easy to imagine that patriotic exercises of the future will be arranged in many of the schools by radio. Amplifiers will be erected in the assembly rooms of the various institutions and the message of the day broadcasted to 300,000 or 400,000 children at one time. The day will shortly come when the President of the United States, sitting in the White House, may address a message of inspiration to the boys and girls of America on the anniversary of the birth of one of the great men of history."



THE RADIOPHONE SERMON—20 MILES AWAY.

—Brown in the *Chicago Daily News*.

HOW TO MAKE A LOOSE COUPLER

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES to ask how to make a loose coupler. Doubtless there are thousands of novices who have constructed simple receiving outfits with a tapped tuning coil who would like to give their outfits greater selectivity, and who have learned that this can most readily be

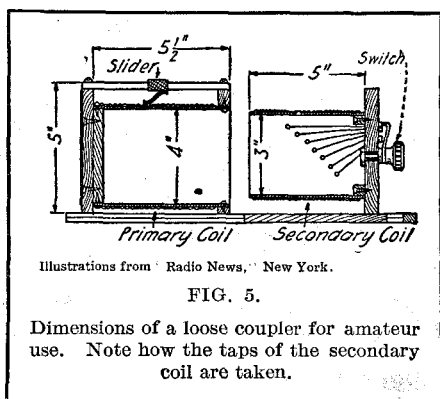


FIG. 5.
Dimensions of a loose coupler for amateur use. Note how the taps of the secondary coil are taken.

length. In *Radio News* (New York) Arthur H. Lynch gives specific instructions for the construction of a loose coupler, the use of which is highly recommended.

"First procure two pieces of wood, 12" x 1 1/2" x 1/2", which are, with two other pieces, 5" x 1/2" x 1/2", used for the base, and three other pieces, 5" x 5" x 1/2", to form the ends of the primary and secondary, the base for the secondary being made with a piece, 5" x 2 1/2" x 1/2". Two cardboard cylinders, 4" and 3" in diameter, must then be procured. The dimensions given in the accompanying illustration need not be strictly followed, and a certain amount of leeway is left to the experimenter permitting him to take advantage of whatever material it is easiest for him to secure.

"In making the loose coupler two round pieces of wood must be procured to fit the inside of the two cardboard tubes tightly. The larger one mounted inside of the primary coil may be screwed by means of four small wood screws so that the surface of the disc is even with the edge of the cardboard tube. The smaller disc, which is mounted inside of the secondary, should be sawed into three parts, as shown in Fig. 5C, and only the outside sections be used, so that the switch and switch points may be mounted on the end of the secondary coil and connections made from the taps to the switch points.

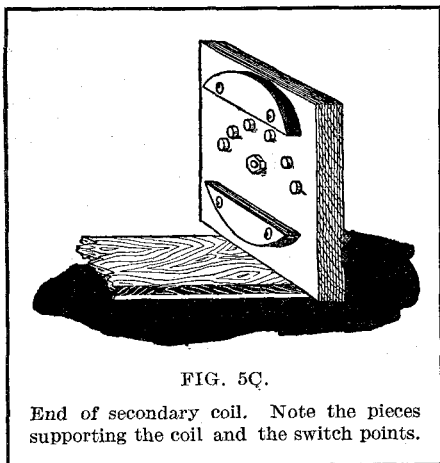


FIG. 5C.
End of secondary coil. Note the pieces supporting the coil and the switch points.

The secondary coil is wound with No. 24 double cotton-covered wire, in the same manner as the primary, but beginning 1/8" from the end of the tube, sliding inside of the primary. Taps should be taken at 3/8", 1", 1 1/4", 2 1/2", 3 1/2" and 4 5/8", that is, the end of the winding. To make the taps, a small hole is drilled in the cardboard tube, when the distance specified above is

reached, then the wire is bent so as to pass it through the hole easily, and the loop thus formed is pulled inside of the tube, far enough to reach the end of the coil on which the switch is mounted.

"Two binding-posts should be mounted on the square end supporting the switch, and the end of the winding beginning 1/8" from the edge of the tube connected to one of them, the other one being connected to the switch lever. On the opposite end, to which is fixed the primary coil, should also be mounted two binding-posts for the connection to the slider rod and to the end of the wire nearest the secondary coil.

"The wire of the primary coil should be wound tightly so that the turns do not move when the slider runs along the turns, over the surface of which the enamel has been removed with a piece of sandpaper, or a fine file. The secondary coil, which is mounted on a piece of wood sliding between the two guides from the base, should be mounted so that it does not touch the primary coil when moved inside to tighten the coupling, this to be looked for if the space between the primary and secondary coils is small.

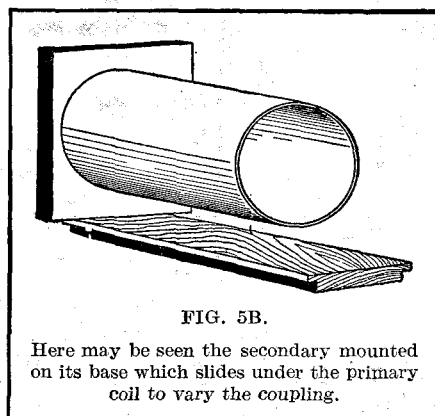


FIG. 5B.
Here may be seen the secondary mounted on its base which slides under the primary coil to vary the coupling.

"One of the square pieces of wood, 5" x 5", should have a large hole cut in the center so that the primary coil may slide into it. The edge of the cardboard tube, upon which the primary is wound, should come flush with the surface of this end, as shown in Fig. 5A.

"The primary coil should be wound with No. 20 enameled wire, beginning about 3/8" from the end and up to 3/8" from the other end.

reached, then the wire is bent so as to pass it through the hole easily, and the loop thus formed is pulled inside of the tube, far enough to reach the end of the coil on which the switch is mounted.

"Two binding-posts should be mounted on the square end supporting the switch, and the end of the winding beginning 1/8" from the edge of the tube connected to one of them, the other one being connected to the switch lever. On the opposite end, to which is fixed the primary coil, should also be mounted two binding-posts for the connection to the slider rod and to the end of the wire nearest the secondary coil.

"The wire of the primary coil should be wound tightly so that the turns do not move when the slider runs along the turns, over the surface of which the enamel has been removed with a piece of sandpaper, or a fine file. The secondary coil, which is mounted on a piece of wood sliding between the two guides from the base, should be mounted so that it does not touch the primary coil when moved inside to tighten the coupling, this to be looked for if the space between the primary and secondary coils is small.

"In order to receive long wave-lengths, it is necessary to use the single slide tuner connected between the aerial and the primary. Where a single slide tuner is used in this manner it is called a loading coil and its purpose is to increase the number of turns of wire between the antenna and ground without increasing the size of the primary of the loose coupler. For best results, a variable condenser should be used across the secondary so as to provide a means of finely tuning this circuit. Another condenser may also be connected in series with the aerial."

COLLEGE STUDENTS MAKE THEIR OWN TUBES—The average amateur, how-

ever ambitious, certainly would never think of attempting to make a vacuum tube, but it is reported that students at Cornell University are able to accomplish this feat. "The construction of the electrodes, as well as the work of the glass," says *Radio News* (New York), "is not the most difficult part of it, as they can be made easily after a little experimenting and after burning one's finger a few times. The difficult point is the evacuation of the tube to obtain a high degree of vacuum. Unless a suitable pump is available, the job can not be accomplished by an amateur. We know of some experimenters who made tubes of the audiotron style with a simple mercury pump. The first tubes were, of course, of the soft variety, but worked very well as detectors. The others, more carefully made, worked well as amplifiers with a rather high voltage on the plates."

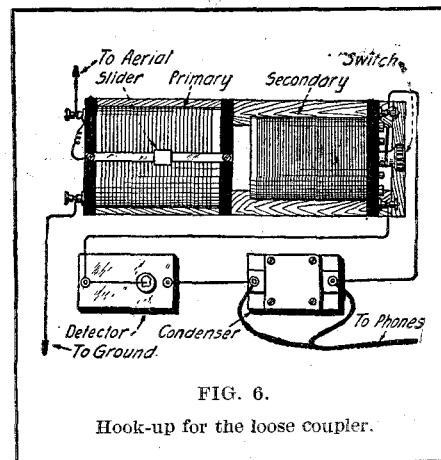


FIG. 6.
Hook-up for the loose coupler.

HOW TWO GIRLS MADE A RECEIVING RADIOPHONE

THE HOME-MADE receiving radio outfit devised by young Mr. James Leo McLaughlin, an account of which was given in the Radio Department recently, made a great hit with *DIGEST* readers, many of whom have written to say that they have followed the instructions and made outfits for themselves. A letter from Mr. H. H. Hanna, Jr., of Indianapolis, is so interesting that we can not refrain from publishing it. Mr. Hanna writes:

"On April 21st Dorothea and Alice Hanna, aged 15 and 13 respectively, came home from school with their copy of *THE DIGEST*. That afternoon they pooled their allowances and went down-town to purchase the materials as per the *DIGEST* sketch. They found the clerks in Hatfields' Electric Store interested and they bought the wire there. At a stationery store they bought the clips of two sorts, in each case exceeding the stated sum.

"Before 6 P.M. the interior part was complete. The next afternoon, refusing all help (from father and brother), they strung the aerial and attached the ground wire. Owing to a slight misunderstanding of instructions they had no real success until Monday evening when the greater part of a program was received. This, when many expensive sets reported only fragments or no sounds at all. Tuesday, in spite of continuous moisture, gave hours of pleasure to the young owners.

"These girls have never studied physics, had never seen or heard wireless, and had assistance only in driving the iron pipe into the ground, and in securing the switch on the side of the house outside the second-story window. The volume of sound is that of a closed Victrola; and the announcer's voice and piano numbers come in most clearly.

"We think that these young girls are the first to make this outfit from *DIGEST* specifications. The cost for single ear-piece, 100 feet of copper wire, knife, switch carton, wire chips and galena has been \$6.30, which we think is well invested."

The mail that brought word of the very interesting achievement of these Indianapolis schoolgirls brought other letters from various parts of the country, including Maine, North Dakota, Colorado, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, and Florida, commenting on the "simplest radio set," or asking questions as to its use. A question many times repeated concerns the range of the apparatus. One correspondent is more than a hundred miles away from a broadcasting station. Another is anxious to reach out to Chicago, which is 600 miles away. Will the simplest radio set cover such distances?

The answer is that neither this simple set nor any other radio receiving outfit that uses a crystal only for detector can be depended on to cover a range of more than from fifteen to perhaps twenty-five miles. There is no absolute distance limit. Atmospheric conditions modify the range. Receiving is usually much better at night than in the daytime. On occasion, without known cause, there will be a marked increase or a marked decrease of range. Then, we now and again hear of an exceptional outfit or an exceptional operator. One boy, living in

Orange, New Jersey, listens in on Pittsburg with a receiving outfit, using a tiny crystal. But such an experience is altogether exceptional. Any one who makes or buys a crystal-detector set hoping to hear the program of broadcasting stations more than twenty-five miles away is almost certain to be disappointed.

If longer distances are to be covered, it is necessary to have a vacuum tube (otherwise known as audion, electron-tube, or triode) for detector; and for very long ranges other tubes are added, giving so-called amplification; usually in connection with the Armstrong "feed-back" circuit. Details as to construction of such sets will appear from time to time in this Department.

In answer to other questions it should be explained that the "crystal" used as detector in the simplest type of radio receivers

is a mineral, having the peculiar property of permitting one phase of an alternating high-frequency electrical current to pass freely, and the other phase much less freely; with the result that the current is "rectified," and thus made suitable for influencing the diaphragm of the telephone receiver. Only a few types of minerals, to be had at radio supply stores, will answer for this purpose. Pieces of glass or coal or other minerals can not be used. Nor can the ordinary telephone receiver be substituted satisfactorily for the specially designed one used in receiving radio messages. The principle of operation is the same, but the radio receiver ear-piece has a resistance of from 1,000 to 3,000 ohms, as against the 75 ohms of the ordinary telephone receiver.

One correspondent notes that no mention of electricity is made in connection with the account of the simplest outfit. No local supply of electricity is required in connection with any

crystal-detector receiving outfit. That is one reason why outfits of this character are so cheap and so popular. The user of a vacuum-tube set extends the range of his hearing, but must pay for the privilege. The tube itself is relatively expensive, and two types of electric batteries are required; one called the "A" battery, to light the filament, and the other, called the "B" battery, for the "plate circuit." The former is usually a storage battery; the latter, a nest of dry cells, like those used for a flashlight or for call bells.

THE PRESIDENT A RADIO "FAN"—It may be taken as a matter of course, rather than as matter for surprize, that a radio-receiving set has been installed at the White House. Mr. S. R. Winters, writing in *Radio News* (New York), tells us that the President frankly admits his enthusiasm. "The uttermost world," says Mr. Winters, "under favorable atmospheric conditions, constitutes the unlimited field for his 'listening in.' The radiotelephone may be tuned to a wave-length of 25,000 meters, whereas the average receiving outfit of the amateur functions in the neighborhood of 385 meters." An unverified rumor is that the President will presently deliver a message over a radiotelephone, expressing his interest in the new art.



DOROTHEA AND ALICE HANNA.
And their set made from a sketch in *THE DIGEST*.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

SARGENT AN "OLD MASTER"

SARGENT HAS BECOME an "old master." It is a sign of the times, maybe, and the spring exhibition of the British Royal Academy witnesses perhaps the last battle between the old and the new, before the old goes down—not to

individuals. Mr. Sargent said some time ago that he would paint no more portraits, and each time that he breaks his word must seem his last. So the notice he gets at the current Royal Academy has a flavor of the last times. Whoever "J. B." may be, he writes interestingly:



Copyright reserved for the artist by Walter Judd, Ltd.,
Publishers of "The Royal Academy, Illustrated."

WOULD HOLBEIN GASP

At the opulent art of Sargent's portrait of Lady Rocksavage exhibited in this year's Royal Academy? The portrait "clearly excited him."

oblivion, but to the halo of sanctified antiquity. When we recall the little while ago that a new portrait by Sargent was a sensation of the new school, we see how fast the times move. "J. B.," writing for the *Manchester Guardian*, calls him an "old master." "His paintings nowadays seem works of the past, withdrawn from the vagaries of the period, standing in the Academy like rocks." This year he engages in "a friendly duel" with Mr. Sims, and they each produce a portrait of the same sitter, Lady Rocksavage, that, from reproductions, might easily seem to be two different

"It is a Sargent year; neither Orpen nor Lavery is in strength. Something authentically perceived and finely stated is there, and no change of vision or method can wear it out. Bigger claims have been advanced. In Sargent, it is argued, the whole art development of an era is expressed: the theory of atmospheric relativity ('values') which the Impressionists discovered a generation before Einstein, just as Velasquez in his art discovered the theory of gravitation before Newton; the wistful fugitive reality of life in this subdivided human assembly called man, which the psychoanalysts are now explaining to us. It may possibly be said of Sargent by the enlightened beings of the next century or so that he alone in the blind groping of the twentieth century struggled toward the light of the dual entity of the human creature as a separate soul-complex and as a visible molecule in an overrated planet.

"A pupil of Carolus Duran, an American born in Italy, who has lived most of his life in England and has associated himself not with the French Salon but with the Royal Academy, an artist without a party, and, it is said, without ambitions, a shy man. Mr. Sargent only seems to become more important as the new men prove him wrong in the points on which he was once thought to be the explorer and authority. The conviction is forced upon us that he is, after all, a genius of the center. His portrait of Lady Rocksavage in the present exhibition would hang well with a Vandyck or a Reynolds. It would make quite a fair Vandyck look indolent and quite a good Reynolds look empty. He is interested in his sitters, and his interest is not that of the courtier but of the pathologist and magistrate. The portrait of Lady Rocksavage clearly excited him. She is a Sassoon, and his best portraits have been of Jewesses. Here he was painting the flower of an ancient and romantic culture. She had broken from her ancient lineage, married into the older English aristocracy, and accepted their traditions. The lady is dressed in a costume of the late Tudors (spiced by a modern magenta in the Medici collar and with other details), and there is pathos in the expression and in the patient, beautiful hand holding the magenta cyclamen flower. Mr. Sargent long ago declared that he would paint no more portraits. He has broken his decision with the steadiness of a famous singer. In this work one conceives an imperative reason. It is one of his most eloquent. The well-known skill is here, the four ropes of pearls, the famous bird brooch with its great pearl drop, and the silver embroidery down the dress which would make Zuccherro, and even Holbein gasp, are technical triumphs to go down the ages, but particularly they demonstrate how easily he could subordinate it all to his portraiture of the sitter's beautiful face. The fineness of the mature Sargent is all here—in the position of the arms and accent of the hands and folds of the skirt carrying down a line of slenderness by which the shape imposed by the dress is changed, the character of the hands that gives a submotive to it all.

It is a picture that has nearly all the lasting qualities, and it sets a standard that must seem very unfair to our most high-priced modern artists."

Mr. Sims's portrait of Lady Rocksavage and her little son is the other outstanding portrait in the show, and "J. B." finds it "very exciting to see this brilliant light-weight challenge the heavy-weight champion." We read:

"Mr. Sims has taken the duel into his own country of gay light and decorative background. He presents the lady without jewels in an evening dress of shimmering shot-satin, in an arched loggia

of a country house, with her infant son on her knee. It is very decorative, palely charming in color, and more impressionist than the Sargent. The lady's hair in the Sargent is black. Mr. Sims paints it brown, and runs a blue streak through it like a band, giving an illusion of black, and the same blue is repeated in the eyebrows. In the double lighting of the arches the figure is etherealized almost to transparency. There seems to be nobody lower than the waist, and the laughing child looks as tho he might have dropt through on the marble floor. Another weakness of the picture is the absence of *rapport* between the mother and child. They seem to have no concern with one another. The composition is subtly bound together by a strip of landscape seen through the arches, and quickened by a lovely blue vase with three red flowers. It is very charming and one of Mr. Sims's best works."

SHAKESPEARE IN PARIS

THE BARD OF AVON has become almost as much a French as a German writer, and his popularity in Continental cities becomes an increasing rebuke to his English-speaking brethren. The present director of the Odéon Theater in Paris, M. Firmin Gémier is a Shakespeare enthusiast and has lately produced a French adaptation of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" under the title of "Les Joyeuses Commères." The play does not follow the original text closely, we are told. "There are transpositions and compressions," the sort of treatment Shakespeare has received time out of mind. "But if liberties are taken," says the Paris correspondent of the *London Observer*, "the author is skilful enough. He has constructed a rollicking piece." M. Gémier has been an attendant at the Shakespeare festival in Stratford this year, and we read of him:

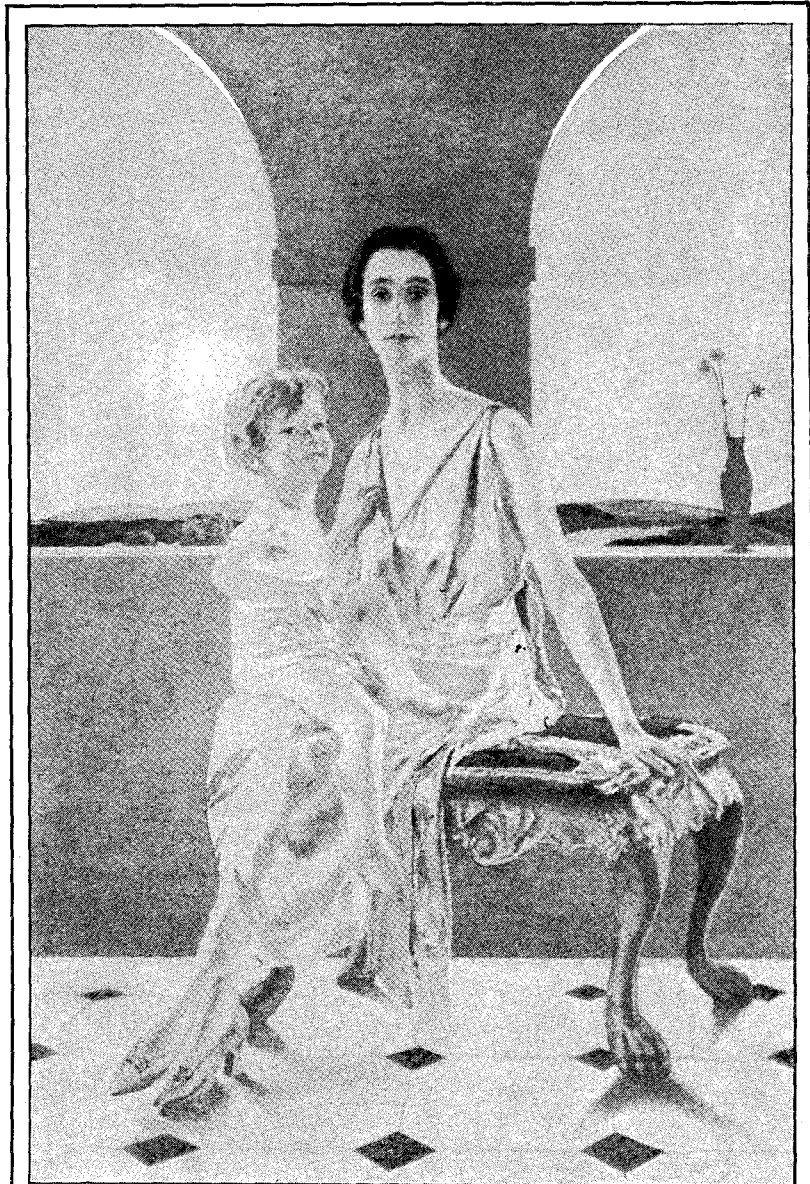
"He is planning other productions. There is to be a veritable Shakespeare season in Paris. 'The Midsummer Night's Dream,' translated by Georges de la Fourchardière, is to be given. The Shakespeare Society, of which he is one of the principal members, is endeavoring to arrange other representations. 'Measure for Measure,' for example, is, I understand, to be given by M. Pitoeff at the Comédie Montaigne.

"Gémier himself, it will be remembered, took a leading part in the Shakespearean fête in Paris last year when the American actor, James Hackett, made his memorable appearance at the Odéon as *Othello* and *Macbeth*, while Gémier appeared as *Shylock*—one of his most successful rôles. He was not then appointed to succeed Paul Gavault as director, but already it was seen that he was predestined to take charge of this theater on the Rive Gauche.

"At the Théâtre Antoine he has played 'Antony and Cleopatra,' 'The Taming of the Shrew,' and 'The Merchant of Venice.' It is possible to consider his interpretations as not altogether true to the spirit of Shakespeare. But for that matter every great actor must have his own conception of the Shakespearean rôles, and nothing obliges him to follow a tradition. To the English mind Gémier's performances have not always corresponded to performances which one remembers to have seen in England. But there is no doubt that Gémier, more than any other French actor, understands Shakespeare. "We hope to see him in 'Hamlet' before long. Two such dissimilar actors as Mounet-Sully and Sarah Bernhardt have played *Hamlet*, and Mounet-Sully has left on record his bewilderment at the task which was given him by M. Jules Claretie. He read too many critics, too many dissertations upon the central figure of the Shakespearean drama. Troubled by the varying accounts of the true significance of the rôle . . . he took down the translation of Francois-Victor Hugo, read it through simply, and found what he considered to be the key to the part. *Hamlet* is irresolution. That is what Mounet-Sully tried to show."

DICKENS AND GRIFFITH OF THE MOVIES

WHEN MARY PICKFORD or Charlie Chaplin go to England the mobs besiege every step; but D. W. Griffith, who is perhaps the Napoleon of screendom, went ashore recently at Southampton and no one took notice. This probably pleased Mr. Griffith, and it also set the great dramatic critic of the *London Times* moralizing on the manners of the world, particularly of our time. "The world knows nothing of its greatest men," he says in the *Times*, "because its greatest men are not 'stars,' who live by public exhibition of themselves, their faces and their pictures, but quiet people who cogitate in seclusion." Our Newtons and our Darwins are never "mobbed," he adds further, thus assigning Mr. Griffith



Copyright reserved for the artist by Walter Judd, Ltd., Publishers of "The Royal Academy, Illustrated."

THE SAME LADY.

But seen with the eyes of a modern, Mr. Sims, who offers this "light-weight" challenge to the art of Mr. Sargent, "the heavy-weight champion," as seen opposite.

a place among the "great intellectuals," "because Mr. Griffith is evidently an intellectual, too." Outside of the press agents, one wonders if Mr. Griffith has received so exalted a tribute anywhere in his own land. Or has he ever been so carefully analyzed as Mr. Walkley here does it for his paper? It is not enough to assign Mr. Griffith to the intellectuals, but—

"He magnoperates (to use a word of Byron's), he plans in the grand style, he lives for ideas; but he is perfectly modest about it.

He is content to come to this country without ostentation. He is a pioneer, by his own admission, rather than an inventor. That is to say, he has opened up new paths in Film Land, under the guidance of ideas supplied to him from outside. His best ideas, it appears, have come to him from Dickens, who has always been his favorite author. That at once endears him to us. It would be interesting to inquire who is the favorite author of most film-producers. Would it be wrong to guess Nat Gould? Dickens inspired Mr. Griffith with an idea, and his employers (mere 'business' men) were horrified at it; but, says Mr. Griffith, 'I went home, reread one of Dickens's novels, and came back next day to tell them they could either make use of my idea or dismiss me.'

"Mr. Griffith found the idea to which he clung thus heroically in Dickens. That was as luck would have it, for he might have found the same idea almost anywhere. Newton deduced the law of gravitation from the fall of an apple; but a pear or a plum would have done just as well. The idea is merely that of a 'break' in the narrative, a shifting of the story from one group of characters to another group. People who write the long and crowded novels that Dickens did, especially when they are published in parts, find this practise a convenience. You will meet with it in Thackeray, George Eliot, Trollope, Meredith, Hardy, and, I suppose, every other Victorian novelist. It is less common to-day because our novels are shorter, less crowded with personages, more nice about form. But it has not, of course, disappeared. I found it myself only the other day in the popular writer, already mentioned, Nat Gould, whom I dipt into because I had been told his sales exceeded a score of millions, and whom, I am bound to confess, I found quite readable. Mr. Griffith might have found the same practise not only in Dumas père, who cared precious little about form, but also in great artists like Tolstoy, Turgenev, and Balzac. But, as a matter of fact, it was not in any of these others, but in Dickens that he found it; and it is significant of the predominant influence of Dickens that he should be quoted as an authority for a device which is really common to fiction at large."

When Mr. Griffith goes to England and discourses about Dickens he ought to remember that it is a pastime of old and young there to set themselves examinations on the details of this author's work. So it is not strange that Mr. Walkley finds Mr. Griffith's devotion to Dickens a "little unenlightened." Beginning apparently with bad literary criticism:

"'Much of the work of Dickens,' he says, 'was modeled on Fielding.' This is very wide of the mark. Dickens himself declared his preference for Smollett, and if he had an 18th-century model that model was certainly Smollett rather than Fielding. Dickens had nothing in him of Fielding's irony or philosophy of life, but he had much of Smollett's tendency to caricature. The Victorian who modeled himself on Fielding was not Dickens but Thackeray. These are the commonplaces of criticism. My only excuse for repeating them is a respectful interest in Mr. Griffith's excursions into English literature—which seem to have been a little wayward and to lead him to unsound conclusions. Thus he is of the opinion that 'the film at the present time is relatively in precisely the same position as the English novel was before Fielding began to write.' This is an interesting position; but it is of no use as a mere *obiter dictum*; it needs support. I should much like to hear Mr. Griffith argue it out. On the face of it, I confess I can see little, if any, analogy between the growth of the English novel and the evolution of the film."

"Again, Mr. Griffith makes too sharp a distinction between novels and plays when he ascribes the process of 'switching off' (which seems to be the film phrase) to the one kind of storytelling and denies it to the other. No doubt the 'straightforward' method is more the rule on the stage than in the novel. The reason why is fairly obvious—the difference between the attention of a spectator and a reader. A break in the continuity of the action is much more distracting to the man who is looking on than to the man who is leisurely reading in his armchair. What used to be called 'cumulative' interest is of greater urgency in the theater than in the study. But it would be possible to instance many plays that 'switch off' from one set of the personages to another set—as Shakespeare switches off from the English camp to the French camp, from the English Court to the French Court, and back again. *A priori* I should have thought 'switching off' in films likely to confuse the spectator; but Mr. Griffith, who, if any one, ought to know, says it makes them more interesting and more powerful. One thing the film can do in this way which strikes me as a real asset, and that is the superposition

of one picture on another, to show you something that is passing through the mind of a person on the screen. That is a thing that the 'speaking' drama can at best only clumsily accomplish. I suppose we owe this device also to Mr. Griffith, who evidently has a real genius for this new and fascinating art of 'motion-pictures,' which, he tells us, I hope truly, is as yet only in its first crude pre-Fielding stage."

THE PULITZER AWARD

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER has been a symbol to his fellow fighters as well as to the nation that did him the honor of burial at Arlington. To the former he has seemed a debt and a duty paid once and for all by a nation who now scramble on in indifference to further claims of our known and living soldiers. Meantime a tribute which aims to express what the nation felt in burying the Unknown Soldier at Arlington is crowned with one of the Pulitzer prizes. The writer now emerges from anonymity as Frank M. O'Brien of the editorial staff of the New York *Herald*, and receives the prize of \$500 "for the best editorial article written during the year, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and the power to influence public opinion in the right direction." It was published in *The Herald* on November 11, 1921, and is here reprinted:

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

"That which takes place to-day at the National Cemetery in Arlington is a symbol, a mystery and a tribute. It is an entombment only in the physical sense. It is rather the enthronement of Duty and Honor. This man who died for his country is the symbol of these qualities; a far more perfect symbol than any man could be whose name and deeds we knew. He represents more, really, than the unidentified dead, for we can not separate them spiritually from the war heroes whose names are written on their gravestones. He—this spirit whom we honor—stands for the unselfishness of all."

"This, of all monuments to the dead, is lasting and immutable. So long as men revere the finer things of life the tomb of the nameless hero will remain a shrine. Nor, with the shifts of time and mind, can there be a changing of values. No historian shall rise to modify the virtues or the faults of the Soldier. He has an immunity for which kings might pray. The years may bring erosion to the granite but not to the memory of the Unknown."

"It is a common weakness of humanity to ask the questions that can never be answered in this life. Probably none to whom the drama of the Unknown Soldier has appealed has not wondered who, in the sunshine of earth, was the protagonist of to-day's ceremony. A logger from the Penobscot? An orchardist from the Pacific Coast? A well-driller from Texas? A machinist from Connecticut? A lad who left his hoe to rust among the Missouri corn? A longshoreman from Hell's Kitchen? Perhaps some youth from the tobacco fields, resting again in his own Virginia. All that the Army tells us of him is that he died in battle. All that the heart tells is that some woman loved him. More than that no man shall learn. In this mystery, as in the riddle of the universe, the wise wonder; but they would not know."

"What were his dreams, his ambitions? Likely he shared those common to the millions: a life of peace and honest struggle, with such small success as comes to most who try; and at the end the place on the hillside among his fathers. To-day to do honor at his last resting-place come the greatest soldiers of the age, famous statesmen from other continents, the President, the high judges and the legislators of his own country, and many men who, like himself, fought for the flag. At his bier will gather the most remarkable group that America has seen. And the tomb which Fate reserved for him is, instead of the narrow cell on the village hillside, one as lasting as that of Rameses and as inspiring as Napoleon's."

"It is a great religious ceremony, this burial to-day. The exaltation of the nameless bones would not be possible except for Belief. Where were Duty and Honor, the well-springs of Victory, if mankind feared that death drew a black curtain behind which lay nothing but the dark? So all in whom the spark of hope has not died can well believe that we, to whom the Soldier is a mystery, are not a mystery to him. They can believe that the watchers at Arlington to-day are not merely a few

thousands of the living but the countless battalions of the departed. 'Tho he were dead, yet shall he live'—there is the promise to which men hold when everything of this earth has slipt away.

"All the impressive ritual of to-day would be a mockery if we did not believe that, out in an infinity which astronomers can not chart or mathematicians bound, the Unknown Soldier and all the glorious dead whom we honor in his dust are looking down upon this little spinning ball, conscious of our reverence. And when noon strikes, signal for the moment of silent prayer, few of those who stand with bared head will lack conviction that the rites at Arlington are viewed by other than mortal eyes. Only in that spirit may we honor the Unknown Soldier and those who, like him, died for this Republic.

"Unknown, but not unknowing!"

This prize and others in the field of public arts, known as "The Joseph Pulitzer prizes in American journalism and letters," are bestowed in such directions as will be likely to bring forth dissenting comment from our irresponsible columnists. For—

"Booth Tarkington again has won the Pulitzer prize of \$1,000 for the American novel best presenting 'the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standards of American manners and manhood.' The prize-winning novel was 'Alice Adams.'

"Eugene O'Neill's 'Anna Christie' won the \$1,000 prize for the American play best representing 'the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners.'

"The \$2,000 prize for the 'best book of the year upon the history of the United States,' goes

to James Truslow Adams for 'The Founding of New England,' and the \$1,000 prize for the 'best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrating by an eminent example, excluding as too obvious, the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln,' to Hamlin Garland, for 'A Daughter of the Middle Border.'

"Edwin Arlington Robinson's 'Collected Poems' won the \$1,000 prize for the best volume of verse published during the year.

"The Arlington ceremonies for America's 'Unknown Soldier' last November provided the material from which were written the prize-winning newspaper stories and the prize-winning newspaper editorial of the year.

"Kirke L. Simpson, of the Washington staff of The Associated Press, for his stories on the return of the 'Unknown Soldier,' was awarded the \$1,000 prize for the 'best example of a reporter's work during the year.'

"The prize of \$500 for the best newspaper cartoon went to Rollin Kirby, of the New York World, for his cartoon, 'On the Road to Moscow,' published August 5, 1921.

"The New York World won the gold medal for 'the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any newspaper during the year, for its expose of the Ku-Klux Klan.'

"Twenty-six newspapers in widely separated sections of the United States joined *The World* in the publication. Some had been invited to participate; others requested *The World* to let them share in the public service by publishing the articles expressing their belief in the accuracy and fairness of the presentation."

ALL THE WORLD A MAIN STREET

HAS SINCLAIR LEWIS a "Main Street" complex? That's what the ultra-modern would ask, and the author of that best seller returns from a year's wanderings abroad to report finding Main Street in every hamlet he visited. "Main Street runs up and down and all around the world," he says to a New York *World* reporter who caught him coming down the gangplank and at once divined in the contemner of our Middle-Western wildernesses "an even greater respect for sophistication and urbanity." By the *World* observer Mr. Lewis is seen dressed up in such approved details as these:

"He has a Fifth Avenue blush to his fingernails, a Shaftesbury Avenue nonchalance with cigarette ash, a Place de l'Opera tolerance for all the good bad things of life, and that promenade deck ability in jumping to his feet, bowing and making one feel like an abandoned Comte."

Mr. Lewis evinces a protesting modesty about analyzing the foreign Main Streets after a short residence there, but makes a few staggers at it:

"An obvious difference between the Main Street of Bearsted, Kent, where I stayed, and our Main Street in America is that the English town worships the old, our town the new. But that provincialism, that egotism that refuses to look beyond one's own town walls—that's in every person I ever met. We're all from Main Street. It's a human weakness.

"While England is rapidly being Americanized, France and Italy still have the provincialism of the cow that is

satisfied with its own pasture. I have this to say for European provincialism: Thank God, it doesn't try to proselytize! That's the curse of American Main Street. We're always furious to rearrange some one's backyard in Thibet.

"What we need is more and more sophistication. If I had the power I'd make Henry Mencken the Pope of America. He spreads just the message of sophistication that we need so badly. But still our dear old Main Streets are positively idealistic so far as money is concerned, compared with Europe, where money grubbing is a mania. I'm afraid Europe has reached her zenith. America and Russia are the lands of the future."

Mr. Lewis brings us cheer that America begins to count in a literary sense with the people who really count over there:

"There is a great deal of respect in England for American letters. I found that Hugh Walpole, Willie George—W. L. George—Wells, Galsworthy, Somerset Maugham, and May Sinclair read everything they can get from America. It's the minor critics trying to be clever who always want to put an American in his place. They are offensive—and of course they are dangerous to every one.

"English writers and the English public are wofully ignorant of what has been written in America. Almost any Englishman feels he is qualified to dismiss American literature with a sneer, but if you ask him to name some American authors, he has heard only of Upton Sinclair, Jack London or Winston Churchill."



ON THE ROAD TO MOSCOW.
THE PULITZER PRIZE CARTOON OF 1921.

—Kirby in the New York World, August 5, 1921.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

ENDING THE NARCOTIC MENACE

"SNOW PARTIES," which are said to have become so prevalent as to menace American civilization, will be made impossible by the Jones-Miller bill governing the manufacture, importation and exportation of habit-forming drugs, which has been passed by Congress and made law by the signature of President Harding. By striking at the source of supply, the bill goes to the root of the evil, and, in time, will eliminate it altogether. It will also afford protection to China by preventing the transshipment in bond of opium consigned to Japan, for instance, but, in violation of international agreement, ultimately designed for distribution in the country which has made such heroic effort to keep it out. It is not yet realized, we are told, that drug addiction is also rapidly spreading in this country, and that the habit of taking hypodermic "shots" and "sniffing coke" is becoming wide-spread among all classes of society, while the criminals are said to be finding opium a tonic for their trade. Nor is the evil confined to the centers of large population, but is permeating even the village hamlet, and what is worse, is affecting the younger generation. The number of addicts is variously estimated, one figure placing it as high as 5,000,000. America, writes Edward Marshall in the *Denver Rocky Mountain News*, is, of all the nations, the greatest user of opium and its derivatives. During the first ten months of 1919, he says, this country imported 250 tons of crude opium, enough to produce thirty-five tons of morphine, whereas one ton would have been enough for legitimate medical needs. The enormous consumption of habit-forming drugs in America can be better understood, he goes on, by comparing our opium imports with those of other countries. "The combined population of Germany, France and Italy is about 133,000,000, while that of the United States is 105,000,000, yet we imported ten times more crude opium than those three countries together."

Importation and exportation of opium prepared for smoking was prohibited by the Hague Convention of 1912, and this particular regulation has been adhered to by the United States. But narcotic drugs, such as morphine and cocaine, have been manufactured in the United States and exported, we are told, to other countries, especially to Japan, and then transshipped to China or smuggled back into the United States and illicitly peddled to our own people. Thus, says Representative Miller, one of the sponsors of the bill, in an interview with Ashmun Brown, correspondent of the *Seattle Times*, "in the first case the 'curse of the people of China' was the result, and, in the second, the 'curse of the people of the United States.'" Under the former law the American Government did not inquire

into the use to be made of these drugs, provided the country to which they are shipped had some form of regulation, as required by the Hague Convention, and, continues Mr. Miller:

"In the instance of Japan, she can and does transship the drugs into China and justifies her conduct upon the grounds that transshipments and in-transit shipments are not 'imports' within the meaning of the Japanese law. The illicit use of morphine and cocaine is spreading to such an alarming extent in the United States and in other countries as to cause deep concern for our civilization. The number of drug addicts in this country is now alarming, and reports from every locality indicate these unfortunates are on the increase. It is our duty first to protect our own people from the illicit use of these drugs and we should in all good conscience assist the Chinese and other nationals who are now attempting to heal themselves not only of the use of opium prepared for smoking but other narcotic drugs equally deleterious.

"The United States and England are the two countries producing the greatest amount of manufactured opium and cocaine and coca-leaf products. Regulation of our exports, therefore, deals with but one-half of the problem of preventing manufactured drugs from reaching foreign lands which may make illegitimate use of them. England, while maintaining drastic export restrictions by licenses issued under the British dangerous drugs act, has by our previous faulty legislative treatment of in-transit shipments been unsupported by this country in enforcing British laws. By the enactment of this bill the two principal producing nations

of the world will have united in stamping out the illicit use of narcotic drugs the world over, and especially will this legislation be of more assistance to the people of China than of any other foreign country in undertaking to heal themselves of a vice which threatens to fasten itself deeply upon them.

"It will in a greater respect, however, save our own people from the activities of the smuggler and the illegitimate trafficker. In our judgment there never has been a more important measure touching the general welfare of our people than this bill."

Seattle is said to be one of the vantage grounds of the opium smuggler, and the people of that city have become actively engaged in waging war on the traffic. The China Club is a Seattle organization designed to aid China in its fight against the importation of opium, and now the White Cross has been added to the organized foes of the trade. It faces one of the greatest problems any organization ever faced in the history of America, that of saving thousands now addicted to the use of opium derivatives, says Dr. William K. McKibben, executive secretary of the organization, as he is quoted in *The Times*. The passage of the Jones-Miller bill he considers to be the first step in the final solution of the narcotics problem. Concerning the traffic in China, he says:

"It is a well-known story, or at least Seattle has done its best



Copyrighted by the Star Company.

THE EMBRACE OF DEATH.

—Murphy in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

to make it well known, that peddlers in narcotics have been distributed throughout all China, deliberately creating addicts by the thousands with no attempt at concealment. Distribution of morphine and cocaine has been made possible by the fact that Japan, until recently, has had four hundred or more post-offices through which the stuff might pass, distributed throughout China with Chinese officials having no authority to stop the traffic.

"The China Club will continue to make its fight for China. The White Cross is just starting its battle to save the 2,000,000 afflicted persons in the United States. Some of these are hopeless, are users of morphine and cocaine because they are simple-minded. Others, including many former soldiers and sailors, have learned to depend upon narcotics because of unwise administration of the drugs by physicians.

"The saddest case of all concerns the young men and women of the country who have been led astray by older addicts. Some of these are high-school students who have thought it a lark to attend 'snow parties'—to sniff cocaine. The White Cross hopes to save all of these. The White Cross hopes to care for the ones afflicted by no fault of their own. The natural-born criminal class, the simple-minded and degenerates who use narcotics must be handled by the police.

"It has been Seattle's fight from the start and Seattle will continue to fight. What greater thing can be said of a city than that it started a war against an evil that is now enslaving millions of God's creatures—that victory is in sight!"

HELPING THE SAILOR WITH BOOKS

FROM INDECENT VERSE TO PHILOSOPHY runs the gamut of the sailor's reading, and when there is not even the former to read aboard ship the seaman is apt to spend his tedious hours off duty in gambling or in



Courtesy of "The Nautical Gazette," New York

BOOKS BEAT DICE IN IDLE HOURS AT SEA.

And only the lack of libraries aboard ship prevents many of the sailors of our merchant marine from the enjoyment and instruction found in reading good literature.

RESTORING FRENCH PROTESTANTISM

GIFTS FROM American Protestant Churches to their sister churches in France since the Armistice have approximated \$1,500,000, which has been used for rehabilitating and rebuilding the churches damaged or destroyed during the war. In 1921 the American churches sent \$400,000 to France, and during this year, we are told, they plan to give \$175,000 to the Protestant churches of France and Belgium, chiefly for reconstruction work and for the extension of missionary endeavor in the former German colonies. Among the churches rebuilt and being rebuilt, says *The Christian Work*, are those at Verdun, Compiègne, Lille, Roubaix, Epernay, Wanquentin, St. Quentin and Rheims. More help is offered, and—

"Of the amount which it is planned to give this year, \$50,000 will go to the French Foreign Missionary Society to enable it to expand its work in the former German colonies in Africa. Much of the German Protestant missionary work is being taken over by the French. America's gift of \$50,000 for this purpose last year inspired the French Protestants to increase their gifts from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 francs; \$30,000 of this year's gift from America will be used to complete the purchase of 47 Rue de Clichy, Paris, for a headquarters of the Protestant churches of France, as a memorial of the friendship of the Protestant Churches of America; \$15,000 will go into home mission work in the devastated area; \$25,000 will be used for educational work, partly for the Institut Jean Calvin at Montauban and the Theological Seminary of Paris, and partly for the publication, *Poi et Vie*, whose staff is exercising a wide influence throughout France. The Union Committee of the McAll Mission, the Société Centrale and the Reformed Churches which train Christian workers, will receive \$3,500; \$1,500 will go for Bibles; and the homes of LaForce, a relief institution which houses about five hundred people, will get \$5,000. The American churches will assume one-half the debt of the churches in Belgium, amounting to \$10,000. The Southern Methodist Church has been requested to raise the money necessary for this purpose. The help to the French and Belgian churches is being given through and under the direction of the Federal Council of Churches."

some diversion equally unsuited to his moral well-being. To remedy this situation the American Merchant Marine Library Association, having headquarters at 82 Beaver Street, New York, recently opened a "book-drive" to begin furnishing all the vessels of the merchant marine with reading material which will be both instructive and entertaining. The organization has already furnished libraries to 206 ships plying from the Atlantic coast and to 117 vessels operating on the Great Lakes; but, we are told, there are hundreds of vessels of American registry that have no crew libraries on board. That reading material is appreciated by seamen is amply testified by captains and other officers of vessels on which libraries have already been placed. The books most desired, it is said, are fiction, and it is remarked that Captain Marryat is a favorite author. Books on technical subjects come next, with a large demand from men who are training for promotion. It is easily seen, therefore, we are told, that a great patriotic work lies ahead until the point is reached when no American merchant vessel puts to sea without books—"friendly books, carrying a reminder to our sailors, as they travel to the ends of the earth, that they are not forgotten by Americans at home." And who knows what a good book may not do for a sailor lad with the wide seas before him? asks the *New York Evening World*, remarking that

"Joseph Conrad learned English and French while a boy at sea. He learned them so well that at one time he could not decide which he would make the medium of expression for the most wonderful seas stories ever written. There may be in our marine to-day a budding Conrad. But even if there is not, there are plenty of sound-hearted American boys who would like to improve their minds by good reading. Try to help them out."

Only those who have been at sea, earning a living thereby, fully realize the spiritual, as well as the physical, isolation of the sailor, says the *Publishers' Weekly* (New York). The man at sea "misses acutely scores of things that people on shore take for granted; most of all, the society in leisure moments of congenial friends. Thus books at sea become far more than so much reading matter. They fill the gaps in lonely lives. Experience has shown

that American seamen avail themselves eagerly of books. They are read, and reread—some are literally read to pieces."

Now, with the eight-hour day for seamen, the sailor has more time on his hands, writes Milton Raison in the *New York Tribune*. Prior to the opening of the library service the sailor had little or nothing to read. The few magazines passed from hand to hand were soon in hopeless condition, and cheap books bought at second-hand shops fared the same fate. Mr. Raison, who is a poet, ex-sailor, and now a dispatch agent of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, says:

"In fact, reading-matter was the only part of a sailor's luggage that was unsafe at sea. A book or magazine would be snatched from under a pillow without the slightest compunction. Reading-matter found around the ship belonged to the finder. In order to finish his book the sailor had to hide it ingeniously. Perhaps more fights started over lost magazines and books than over crap games.

"The popularity of gambling aboard ship is another cause of the lack of diversion at sea. Sometimes groups of sailors gather like children and repeat to one another plots of stories they have read or seen in theaters on shore. The old mariners are particularly noted as story-tellers. They gather a coterie around them and weave yarns and tell the old legends and sagas of the sea to their heart's content. The chantey is a form of saga. Thus there is a sort of primitive method of story-absorbing on board a ship.

"Once while serving as messboy on board a small passenger-ship I discovered that one of the quartermasters in my mess was an artist. He showed me excellently executed sketches of ships and marine scenes. That night the idea came to me to read Masefield's 'Dauber' to him. He had never heard of either the poem or the author. I was flattered by the attention I received. The quartermasters made room for me in their small room, and then sat down on their respective bunks. From the time I started till the end there was very little interruption. One of the quartermasters interfered several times to take exception to some of Masefield's sea terms. But when I finished they all seemed delighted and a bit astonished. They hadn't dreamt that this life they had led and thought nothing of could be put into such an elusive and difficult form. It was this old, familiar life deified. My 'Dauber' was passed around from hand to hand then, and so great was its popularity that I was known as the Dauber from one end of the ship to the other."

THE "Y'S" GREAT RECORD

THE GROWTH OF THE "Y" is one of the romances of modern Christianity, says *The Christian Work* (Undenominational), in calling attention to the "gratifying fact that 11,624 men and boys from the Association united with the Church last year, an increase of four-fifths over the record of 1917." In the same period, we are told, the number of boys and men studying the Bible under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. grew by more than one-half, the number now being 180,000. The number taking educational courses increased at a slightly greater rate, and is now close to 130,000, with 15,000 active students in the correspondence. In other words,

"More boys and men study under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. than attend all the denominational colleges in the country or in the forty-two State universities. There are to-day four hundred United Y. M. C. A. schools, running in size from less than one hundred students to institutions with five thousand students in Boston and Detroit. Twenty of the Association schools have received the right to confer one or more academic degrees. The students themselves last year paid 94 per cent. of the \$3,500,000 needed for the support of the schools. The work of the Association for colored men and boys is also growing rapidly. Twelve cities have already availed themselves of the standing offer of the Jewish merchant prince, Julius Rosenwald, to give \$25,000 to every city which will raise \$75,000 for a Colored Christian Association. The colored membership of the Association has more than doubled in the last ten years. The Association has prospered remarkably in the acquisition of property. It almost seems at times to lay too great stress on the financial aspects of its success. But it is an impressive fact that the value of the Association's property is now worth \$140,000,000, having multiplied

nearly seven times since 1900. The Association received contributions of something over ten million dollars for its work last year. But the business depression of 1921 has cut into the income available for the international work, so that the 'Y' was neither able to increase the number of its foreign workers, nor even to send out men to replace the thirteen who were obliged by sickness or other cause to return to America last year."

THE DANGER OF HIGH MINISTERIAL STANDARDS

PLACING HIGHLY EDUCATED MINISTERS in backward communities is like trying to fit a square peg in a round hole for all the good it may do, since the raw fact of the matter, we are told, is that very few preachers trained and familiarized with the conveniences and comforts of modern home life in prosperous communities can ever be persuaded to become pastors of the little broken-down churches in these exceptional districts. Not only are such preachers discontented with their lot, but their high degree of literacy illy suits them to pastorates where much learning is neither appreciated nor understood. It works like a two-edged sword. Yet, says *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian), practically every denomination has grown into the habit of thinking so chiefly of its churches in the city and in the more favored communities that they are requiring a complete college education for all of their ministers, and on top of that perhaps a seminary training. *The Herald* makes the point that—

"This program, which is being adopted by nearly all denominations, is making it almost impossible for backward communities to secure pastoral oversight from other than the preachers of backward denominations which require no educational standard for their ministry. These are usually the advocates of peculiar dogmas—such as the 'holy rollers,' for instance. Thus the religious situation of these neglected sections becomes more serious every year, and is likely to be turned over almost entirely to freak sects unless larger denominations devise some plan of furnishing a type of minister who will be willing to work under such conditions and live in such communities. It is a wonderful field for the genuine mission spirit—and a field against which the larger interests of the denominations are militating quite seriously just now."

Along with this dearth of ministers in backward communities, due partly to the new program of the Church, is a similar dearth of physicians caused by the high modern standards required by law for medical practitioners. As a result,

"The good old 'family doctor,' who knew little of modern medical science but a great deal of common home remedies and usually a great deal of common horse sense, who always heretofore grew up in such communities and remained there to take adequate care of its medical needs, is fast passing out of existence. Such men are not able to meet the high tests now exacted for medical practise. And the young doctors who have spent many years in preparing themselves to meet these new medical requirements simply can not be persuaded to go back and live and work in such environments. Even if the fees could be made large enough to make such a practise profitable, the long ugly drives over all kinds of roads, and the kind of folks and homes to which they would have to minister would soon become so distasteful that no amount of money could hold most of them there. The consequence is that there is a most serious shortage of doctors in many such sections, and an actual suffering for medical attention in many places—and there is a tendency toward almost prohibitive prices in some communities. . . .

"Unless our medical associations devise some plan of admitting to the profession the kind of men who can serve and will serve such communities—serve them just as they now are and will be for a generation to come—and unless the various denominations do likewise for the ministry, a most grievous injustice will be worked increasingly against these unfortunate communities. *The Herald* is heartily sympathetic with the religious and medical leaders who are agitating for better-trained men in their professions; but there rests upon these leaders a moral obligation to recognize the fact that a uniform rule will not do and that our ministerial groups and our medical associations must find some practical way to meet the imperative needs of this complex situation."



From a drawing by SYDNEY E. FLETCHER
© ARCO 1922

Greenland's icy mountains are icier than Greenfield's

NO MATTER what kind of heating plant you have it will be well worth your while to send for the illustrated book that explains the investment features of the IDEAL TYPE A HEAT MACHINE. A postal card will bring it at once.

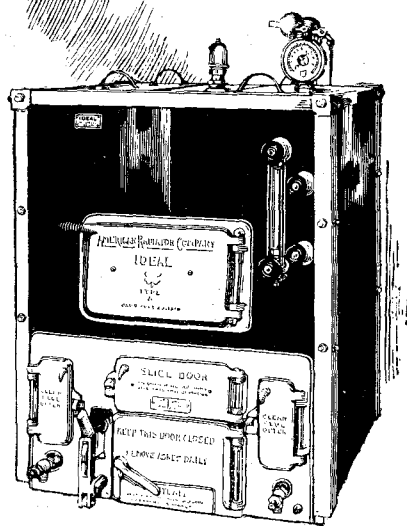
BUT they have good old-fashioned winters in Greenfield, Mass., and the owners of old-fashioned furnaces spend much time shoveling coal.

Two years ago Mr. W. E. Nichols took out his old-fashioned boiler and installed an IDEAL TYPE A HEAT MACHINE. This is what he writes:

"It consumes one-third less coal than any other boiler I have had anything to do with."

"The most surprising thing is what becomes of the clinkers and ashes. They seem to be consumed in some way, as I get less ashes in three days now, than I used to get in one day from the boiler I took out."

The explanation is that the IDEAL TYPE A HEAT MACHINE does not waste heat either up the chimney or in coal half consumed. Beautiful and aristocratic as it is, it works harder than any boiler ever constructed, and pays for itself in the fuel it saves.



AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators for every heating need

AMERICAN IDEAL
RADIATORS BOILERS

104 West 42nd Street
NEW YORK

Dept. 34

816 So. Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THERE is the largeness of sea and air spaces in these lines from the *American-Scandinavian Review* (New York), which we quote from the "Spring Literary number." The mystery of a mysterious land speaks also.

PROVIDENCE

By MATTHIAS JOCHUMSSON

Translated from the Icelandic
by Jakobina Johnson

What is that light, which points the way for me,—
The way where mortal eyes no light can see?
What is that light, on which all light depends
And with creative power through space descends?
What writes of "love" on youth's illumined
page
And "life eternal" on the brow of age?
What is thy light, thou fond and cherished Hope
Without which all the world would darkly grope?
That light is God.

What is that voice I hear within, through life,
That echoes through our ranks of common strife?—
A father's voice, in wisdom to appraise,
A mother's voice, to comfort all the race.
What voice alone attuned perfection sings
When all our world of song discordant rings?
Turns into day the darkness of the throng
And agonies of death to hopeful song?
That voice is God.

What mighty hand maintained protecting hold
Upon this reed, through direst winter cold?
And found my life, a dormant wind-tossed seed,
And planted it, supplying every need?—
The hand whose torch must touch the sun with
light,
Whose shadow means calamity and night.
The hand whose law has written its control
Upon each lily and eternal soul?
That hand is God.

Not often, we take it, is a woman found
engaged in such work as Sara, here described
in the *London Spectator*, and pleasant is
the fancy that links her with Cleopatra
and other floating princesses, especially
Cleopatra:

THE BARGEE

By CAMILLA DOYLE

Sara with the vivid eyes
Glittering blue, in those black folds
Of your monstrous hood that holds
Thoughts which I surmise
To be calm, to be fantastic,
As slow water, as the plastic
Change of wind-waves in your hood—
If I should
See you, Sara, in a dream
You would seem
Egypt's unforgotten lady,
Spreading such a massive shady
Setting round your great eyes' gleam—
Like the wig of strange description
Round the face of an Egyptian;
Such a thought should be your gift
To the dream wherein you'd drift.

Sara whose clear voice outringing,
Laughing tempests broadcast flinging,
Sets the river-echo singing,
If I saw you in a dream
You would surely seem
Of a Tudor haughtiness,
When you shout to all at random,
Stamping in a glorious tantrum,
With a mien of fierce princess,
One more Great Queen Bess.

Sara with that sudden grace
Sharpening to a smile your face,
If in dreams I saw you drifting,
Setting half-caught vistas shifting

Round you, then for sure
I should think that smile the lure
Of a princess set afloat
In some ancient Ganges boat,
And my dream would make you drift
Down wine-black rivers marble-cliffed,
On some incredible moonlight tour,
Near ivory locks at night to moor
Ebony prows of Indian making—
And with waking
Smiles like yours would still endure.

We rely on *Scribner's* at least once a month, but the June issue contains a meager supply of verse. The poetry is better than the theme here, for "potentates" have plenty of swift devices for exchanging scenes.

COUNTRY-BRED

By WILLIAM HERVEY WOODS

High in the cañon walls men call the street,
He reigns in sleek seclusion, potentate
O'er half the earth, cocooned in gilded state
And silken ease that once a monarch's suite
Alone endowed; and at his bidding meet
Trade's commandeers, on whose bluff debate
Not only marts, but kings and councils wait
To know if hungry nations yet may eat.

But now he sits, head bent and eyes a-dream,
A lonely man there in his lofty room,
And wonders if along the old home hill
Dogwood's in snow, and o'er the purring stream
A haunted wind breathes of the wild-grape bloom
While all the dusk mourns with the whip-poor-will.

Not much poetry can be inspired by conferences that fail such as Genoa failed. But to mark it as it passed we gather up these two that express the hopes instead of the failure. Phillpotts's lines appear in the *London Observer*:

HEART AND BRAIN

(The Genoa Conference)

By EDEN PHILLPOTTS

Night-founded Heart had lost her ways
Amid long strivings of good-will,
Noble endeavors come to nil,
And heaven-high futilities
Pursued in faith, with passion strong
To slay the evil, right the wrong.
Now wan and weary, faint and spent,
For some new guiding star she gropes;
To light another vision, blent
Of her great will and deathless hopes.

And Brain, grown bitter with the blows
He'd beat upon the vile and base,
Staggered before the iron face
Of huge, unconquered human woes.
He smote and smote and could not see
What lacked his mighty energy,
But marked each stroke deflected sheer
From armed ignorance and greed
That scorned his challenges austere,
Flouted the clarion of his creed.

O generous Heart, O Brain steel-bright,
Foregather, come together, rise,
And dawn shall break upon the night
Of your divided destinies,
To wake the weary soul of earth
Sunk in long impotence and dearth.
When Reason mounts her empty throne—
For orb and sceptre Heart and Brain—
Mankind shall come into his own
And human Love with Wisdom reign.

THE *Toronto Globe* printed this from one who saw the hopes of a new Columbus:

GENOA, 1922

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

Fair Genoa! Italia's ancient pride!
Flanked by the hills and fronted on the sea;
At once the symbol of Stability
And Enterprise: the ever-pulsing tide
Lured thy great son to venture on its wide
And perilous wastes, o'er which in visions he
Beheld a Western World which was to be
A home where migrant peoples would abide.

Fair Genoa! Give to war-worn mankind
A new Columbus, who with ultra sight
Can see a world to which our eyes are blind,
Where Love is Consort to the reign of Might,
Where Peace at last shall clasp the hand of Right,
And Brotherhood shall all the nations bind!

It's amusing to find this poem in the *New York Nation*, and also heartening to see that editors have not become bereft of a sense of humor:

THE BELL

By JAMES RORTY

On the day that I stopped begging at the heels of
life—
On that day, as I sat on a high hill, looking at
the sun,
I heard a bell strike far up in the sky, and my
heart swelled,
And into my heart with laughter came trooping
the lovely young-wise children of the wisdom
of the earth.

Years had passed before that day; each year the
circling seasons found me sad and mournful
in the same place.
The fives of spring played to me, the green grass
cried to me, but I would not dance;
The winds of autumn tugged at me, but I would
not sail;
Love found me frightened, questioning, and swept
on.

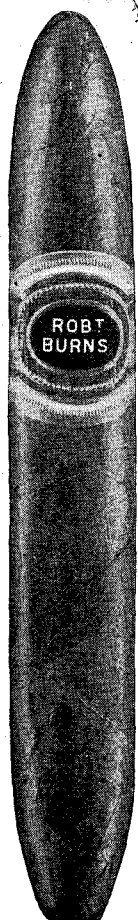
In terror I fled to the schools, and pulling at the
Philosopher's beard, asked why, and why?
I listened respectfully to the wheeze and clatter
of the editor's office;
I slept through the professor's lecture and humbly
knew that I must be respectful, even while
I slept;
There was not a drum beaten or a tambourine
clashed anywhere but I was there, beating
time, beating time.

Until one day I heard a sweet bell pealing, far in
the blue sky pealing, pealing;
And into my heart with laughter came trooping
the lovely young-wise children of the wisdom
of the earth.

It is long since I have seen the philosopher, but
my laughing heart tells me he is still drawing
triangles in the sky.
Having business elsewhere, I left the editor plea-
suring in the midst of his favorite indignations.
Sitting at the foot of a stone, listening to the blue
jays squalling wisdom in the trees, I could find
a pension in my heart for every professor in
the world.

On the day that I stopped begging at the heels of
life, lo,
The brown-robed mother of the western hills
taught me quietness;
The blue-eyed mother of waters taught me peace.
Love shall have his toll of me; I have honey for
every bee and seeds for every winging bird.

When you say "Good Morning"—
from behind a
Robt. Burns



POPULAR SIZES
PRICED

10¢

to

15¢

Actual Size
ROBT. BURNS
STAPLES
10c straight
Box of 50—\$4.75

THE selection of your cigar is *always* a matter of importance. But the selection of your first cigar of the day is more than that. It's a great deal like getting out of bed on the right side.

Seven A. M. and seven P. M. are one and the same to Robt. Burns. Robt. Burns is an agreeable companion at any hour of the day. For with all the wonderful full-bodied flavor of the full Havana filler, there's an equally wonderful mildness that comes from proper aging, curing and mellowing. Have you tried one lately?

General Cigar Co., Inc.
NATIONAL BRANDS
NEW YORK CITY

*Robt. Burns Cigar
is Full Havana Filled*

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

HORRIBLE HOLLYWOOD, HOME OF HOKUM

HOLLYWOOD IS A HORRIBLE HOLE, and Karl K. Kitchen, who has been investigating the place for several months, says he can prove it. It is such a horrible place that, conjectures Mr. Kitchen, the late William Desmond Taylor, reported to have been murdered there, really committed suicide rather than remain in Hollywood another fortnight. It is a "forlorn suburb," there is "nothing doing" either in the daytime or after dark, the "café life" consists of lunching in cafeterias. You can determine how long any one has lived in

knows Hollywood and its inmates, the stories that have been printed about its gay life are a joke. The tragedy of it is that they are taken seriously.

There is no more necessity for you to put on asbestos mittens or sprinkle this page with chlorid of lime because this story is about Hollywood than there is for Eastern visitors in this wretched suburb to wear signs reading: "Not in the Movies—Don't Shoot."

In the first place, no one but an inmate can take this bungalow Greenwich Village seriously. However, that is no reason why it should be maligned in the public prints. Hollywood is

simply that part of Los Angeles in which the majority of its motion-picture studios are located. Consequently a third of its population—between fifteen and twenty thousand souls—are in some way connected with the motion-picture industry. At the present time most of them are only connected with the studios by telephone—but we'll come to that later. Hollywood is in no sense a city. It has no local government, no art galleries, no museums, no institutions of learning aside from primary schools and kindergartens—nothing that makes the slightest pretense to culture—civic or otherwise.

Its only restaurants are cafeterias—self-serve tooth and jaw gymnasiums where it is as fashionable to use a toothpick in public as it is to leave the spoon in one's cup. It doesn't boast of a single theater except the cheapest movie playhouses.

There are no evidences of any life—wicked or of the night variety—anywhere within its precincts. If in the daytime more than two people walk abreast on Hollywood or Sunset Boulevards

—broad avenues that lead nowhere—the inhabitants mistake them for a parade. And at night—it is too dark to see anything. In fact, no inmate of this quiet suburb leaves his home after sundown except, perhaps, to buy an evening paper.

Consequently its gay life—its naughty, wicked gay life—is confined to its bungalows. But despite the fact that the attics and basements of these bungalows are on the same floor, this naughty, wicked night life in Hollywood is not on the level.

How did Hollywood get a bad name? you ask.

Principally because one movie actor—an overpaid, overfed comedian who didn't live in Hollywood—was connected with the accidental death of a film actress in San Francisco, and an unsolved murder mystery within its borders focused the attention of the entire country on its gelatin set.

Similar untoward happenings have taken place in other environments, but rarely has an entire community been held up as a horrible example because of them. Hollywood and its movie set are no more to be condemned because Fatty Arbuckle was tried for manslaughter and William Desmond Taylor was mysteriously murdered than the inhabitants of any other city in which sensational crimes have been committed.

The Taylor murder mystery remains an unusually interesting murder mystery. But William Desmond Taylor was not a particularly important member of the local film colony, and there has never been anything to show that his murderer was connected with the movies. My own theory is that he committed suicide rather than remain in Hollywood another fortnight.

Mr. Kitchen here digresses to insist that he holds no brief for Hollywood or its film colony, but having lived in its gelatin set for a month—as well as having made an even longer sojourn three years ago—he feels it is his solemn duty to set forth the



Photo from the United Artists.

TYPICAL HOLLYWOOD INHABITANTS "ON THE JOB."

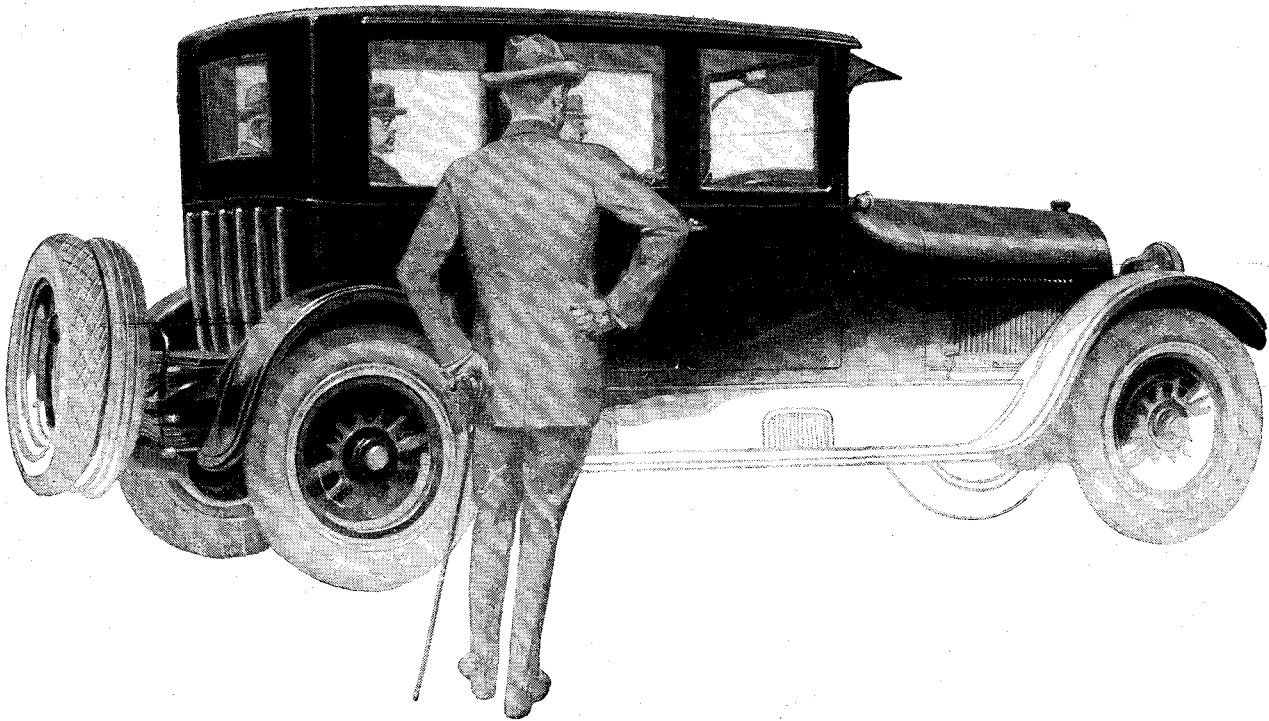
The chief excitement they may find in the famous celluloid city, says a careful investigator, is getting calluses on their waists by carrying trays in the local cafeterias. The "Horrors of Hollywood," in his candid opinion, are those of any "forlorn suburb" where there is "never anything doing."

Hollywood, declares Mr. Kitchen, by the calluses on his or her waist-line caused by carrying trays in the local "carry-away-your-own" eating-joints. Mr. Kitchen speaks of his stay in the suburb as the length of his "interment," and insists that, because a few of the inmates of the Hollywood film colony have married "from time to time," they are less to be censured as Mormons than pitied as morons. The correspondent spent a week-end in the home of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, which he found much like any thoroughly domestic suburban home—except for a complete moving picture projection room where Mary and Doug and their guests spend much of every evening looking at "the pictures." Altogether, Mr. Kitchen's investigations seem to have convinced him that Hollywood is anything but a sink of iniquity. "Right at the outset," he writes in the introduction of his series of articles in the New York World—

Let me state that my old friend, Dr. Straton, would not only approve of Hollywood but give it his blessing. For just as an oil-well may be described as a hole in the ground owned by a liar, Hollywood may be described as a collection of bungalows and motion-picture studios written about by liars.

It is an actual fact that more lies have been written about this dreary, desolate suburb of Los Angeles than any other part of California. Only the climate of this alleged "sun-kissed" State has been more misrepresented, to put it mildly, in the public prints. And while I am on the subject of "sun-kissed" California, I want to explain why it is so called. To put it crudely but correctly, it is because the sun long ago kissed it "good-by."

Yes, dear simple-minded readers, to any one who really



In every man's mind there is the hope that at some stage of his career he will own a Cadillac.

He may declare that ambition to his intimates, or cherish it silently in his thoughts, but in either case it remains a strong and inspiring influence.

He ardently desires a Cadillac because he knows it is conceded the world over to be the acme of motor car perfection and enjoyment.

But his regard for the car goes deeper even than that. Acquiring his Cadillac is to be a signal event, a milestone in his affairs. He contemplates the Cadillac as a

possession that will reflect his own tastes and standards, be the outward sign of his success and position in life.

He looks forward to its ownership as a form of self-expression, whereby, in the last analysis, he may reveal his innate human love of fine and beautiful things.

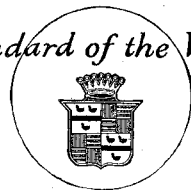
In this practically universal admiration and aspiration for the Cadillac there is involved a responsibility which might well cause any manufacturer serious reflection.

We pledge ourselves to uphold rigidly the standards of the Cadillac, that it may be always worthy of the tribute paid it by these future Cadillac owners.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

C A D I L L A C

Standard of the World



real facts about "this home of hokum." He proceeds with the duty as follows:

Because many of its male gelatin set wear little black mustaches and golf pants, there is no occasion to refer to them as "The Horrors of Hollywood."

I have seen movie actors dressed as Bishops and Cardinals eating ham sandwiches on Fridays. I have visited movie queens who spent weeks trying to locate their maternal parents in order to be photographed with them to "show the world" that their home life was above suspicion. I even attended a church wedding at which "Come Back to Erin" was played by the organist instead of the march from "Lohengrin."

But these happenings, individually or collectively, should not cause the public prints to refer to the inmates of Hollywood as murderers, hop fiends or libertines.

The truth is that Hollywood is as dull as the proverbial ditch

Not to visit Armstrong & Carlton's is to miss the best that Hollywood has to offer. For part of its cafeteria is equipped with tables to which waitresses will actually bring your luncheon!

Here the elite of the gelatin set lunch daily if not exactly gaily. The ameba of the gelatin drama must be in the hash served here, for scenario writers are as much addicted to it as screen screams or ingénues with phony mothers. The only drawback to it is the fact that so many tourists are visiting it that even the highest priced film stars are often unable to find seats.

The sightseeing automobile companies of Los Angeles have capitalized the alleged scandals of Hollywood to the limit. They run huge motor buses to the graveyard where Taylor is buried and "luncheon at Armstrong & Carlton's" is one of the features of the trip. The yaps who make the excursion naturally expect to see gun-play. One of the sightseers told me he wanted his money back because there wasn't a single murder committed during the entire trip.

I lunched at Armstrong & Carlton's twice without seeing anything more devilish than an assistant director order a second cup of coffee. The third time I went there it was so crowded with tourists and sightseers that I had to join my movie friends at "Frank's"—a cheap restaurant across the street.

"I'm going back on the stage next season. They wanted to cut my salary \$500 a week and I wouldn't stand for it."

If I heard this once I heard it a hundred times during my enforced sojourn among the movie makers. It is the "set" speech of nearly every actor and actress "between pictures"—even if their last picture was "The Birth of a Nation."

But when you read that Miss Maybelle Meringue or Handsome Harry Huckleberry has decided to give up the deaf and dumb drama and return to their first love—the stage—you may be pretty sure that their contracts have expired and that neither Abie Wogglebaum nor Leo Pratheimer wants to renew them. All the theaters on Broadway, if they functioned 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, could not provide standing-room, let alone employment, for the actors and actresses of Hollywood who are returning to the stage next season.

And the reason is very simple—

Hollywood as a motion-picture community has seen its best days. This doesn't mean that its studios will be abandoned and the industry transferred to the East, but it does mean that the days of big salaries, wholesale productions and reckless expenditures are over.

Little by little the industry in Hollywood is being put on a safe if not exactly a sane basis. Authors are no longer paid fabulous prices for the screen rights to their books and plays. Actors are no longer put under long-time contracts and paid whether they work or loaf. In fact, economy is the watchword all along the gelatin line.

There is still much to be accomplished. Too many "relatives" are on the payrolls, and directors are still more expert in thinking up new ways to waste time than in devising new business. There are still too many people in the picture business in Hollywood who ought to be in the garment trades. But there is a noticeable improvement over conditions as the writer found them three years ago.

The fact that less than one-third of the studios are functioning at the present time is not the least improvement. Not only have too many pictures been made of late, but most of them have been decidedly mediocre—to speak mildly. The few intelligent actors and directors out here realize this. It is the real reason for the slump in attendance at movie playhouses all over the country. The worth-while pictures have invariably played to good business, and that is why the "best minds" in Hollywood are endeavoring to make "fewer and better pictures."

So the shutdown has been a good thing for the industry—despite the hardship it has worked on many untalented stars

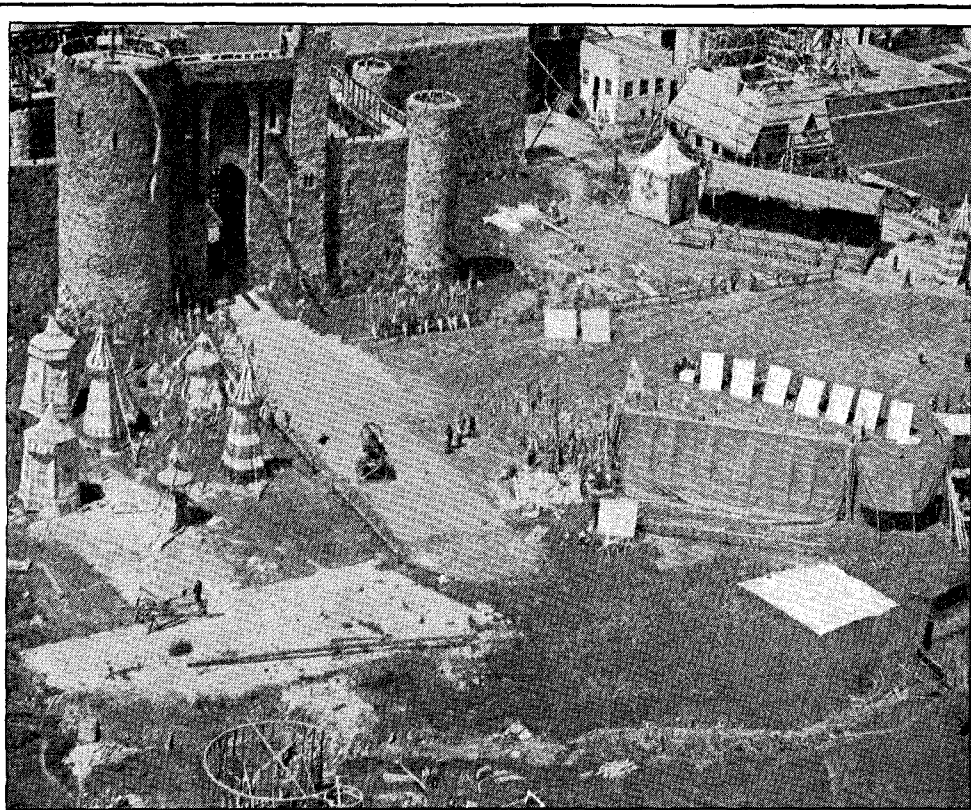


Photo from the United Artists.

POSITIVELY THE LARGEST "SET" EVER MADE IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

This phrase has been used often before, but this time, it is authoritatively announced, there is no doubt of its truth. The picture shows part of the Norman castle sets under construction at the Fairbanks-Pickford studios, where "Doug" is making a multi-reel celluloid of "Robin Hood."

water. Most of the studios are closed or running on part-time. Salaries have been cut in fractions. Extras—even men with beards who could play millionaires and professors—who used to receive \$10 and \$12 a day are now glad to get \$3.50 and \$4—less, in fact, than a day laborer's wage. Actors are engaged only for each separate picture and at salaries they would have spurned a year ago, with the result that the majority of the members of the film colony are "between pictures," "at liberty" as it is called out here.

The film colony out here hasn't any money to spend in riotous living, even if there were any place to spend it.

As Charlie Chaplin told me, if there was any vice in Hollywood, he'd have a piece of it. He has to go to bed at ten or eleven o'clock every night, like everybody else out here, because there is no place else to go.

"I played a game of dominoes last night and I feel terrible guilty," Charlie confessed to me one morning. "Do you suppose Dr. Straton will roast me to his congregation next Sunday?"

It must be admitted that one can motor to Santa Monica, some fifteen miles away, and dance at Sunset Inn—the alleged center of the alleged gay life in that windswept community. And the white-front restaurants in Los Angeles are open until midnight. But in Hollywood there is nothing but darkness and gloom. That is why the stories about the "gay doings" in this forlorn suburb are too absurd for words.

"Come with me," invites Mr. Kitchen, "to Armstrong & Carlton's—center of Hollywood's mad life at noontime." For—

Tire Competition ~ Good, Bad and Indifferent

THE average American was raised on the idea that the more people who competed for his trade the better off he was.

Like many good ideas, it has several sides.

They all show themselves clearly in the tire business.

* * *

There are tires which prefer to compete largely on a *price* basis. Believing that the public is more interested in the dollars and cents they pay than in the worth of what they get.

On the other hand, U. S. Royal Cords believe differently.

And car-owners who use Royal Cords have a *plus* feeling which they get both from actual experience, and because they realize the *integrity of the manufacturer*.

People don't think of Royal Cords as high-priced tires. They think of them as *better* tires.

In the man who knows what a

good, faithful product the Royal Cord is, the tire that makes price its main argument hardly arouses more than a little curiosity.

* * *

So which is better?

A tire that thinks a man has no judgment beyond his pocket-book?

Or a tire like the U. S. Royal Cord—which credits the public with the instinct for *quality*, and the sense to find out *true economy*?

Prices on United States Passenger Car Tires and Tubes, effective May 8th, are not subject to war-tax, the war-tax having been included.

United States Tires
are Good Tires

Copyright
1922
U. S. Tire Co.

U. S. Royal Cord Tires
United States  Rubber Company

Fifty-three
Factories

The Oldest and Largest
Rubber Organization in the World

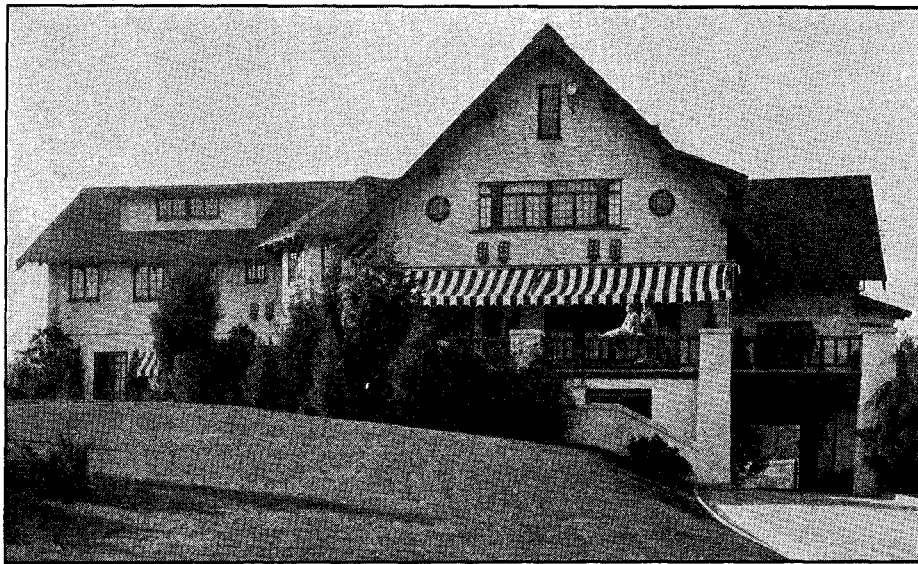
Two hundred and
thirty-five Branches

and loud-mouthed directors. The picture business must be deflated—it still needs many drastic economies—a good housecleaning at the top as well as at the bottom. There are too many illiterate aliens in control of the big companies. When they are weeded out by bad business and replaced by intelligent, well-trained men, there will be still fewer and much better pictures.

Will Hollywood remain on the map?

As long as Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin live and work there, it will. Up to the present time there are no indications that they will desert California. But the facts that interior lighting is being more and more used in making pictures, that the "locations," around Los Angeles have been used so many times that they are stale, and that the changed climate is making outdoor work in the winter time impossible, must be taken into consideration.

Hollywood is not yet threatened with the sack, but it wouldn't surprise me to wake up some fine morning in the not too dim and distant future and read that nearly all the big companies would make their pictures in and about New York.



WHERE "DOUG" AND "MARY" LEAD THEIR PLACID LIVES.

One room in their suburban Hollywood residence is equipped as a cozy and complete movie theater, and there the two screen stars, we are assured, enjoy a complete picture program every evening when they are at home—where they are said to be about seven evenings of every week. Their lives are described as models of suburban domesticity.

Three years ago, when the motion-picture industry was at the height of its prosperity, Hollywood was dull enough. There was nothing to spend money on, even when the film colony had money. To-day, with the studios turning out one-third as many pictures and with salaries one-third of what they were, it is the dreariest, most desolate place imaginable.

In short, the Hollywood of fiction does not exist. Its gaiety and wickedness are about as spontaneous as the winter sunshine in Southern California.

So, suffice it to say that Hollywood is simply a state of mind. I know its faults and its virtues and I sympathize with both.

It was with the virtues of Hollywood, presumably, that Mr. Kitchen went to sympathize when he spent a week-end at the home of "Mary" and "Doug." Both of them, of course, have been divorced and remarried, but Mr. Kitchen is far from including either in his Mormonical or moronical categories. He writes, in a chatty way:

We sat down, six at the table—Mary at the head of the festive board, with Douglas on her left; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Case, "the gentleman with the typewriter" and his accompanist.

It was Saturday night at the Beverly Hills home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, where we had arrived to spend the week-end with the famous film stars. But it was in no sense a festive occasion. In fact, it was after seven o'clock before all of us left the studio, and no one was drest. We didn't even begin the meal with a cocktail, for while the Fairbanks-Pickford ménage is perfectly appointed in every respect, cocktails are rarely served. Doug insists that even the rarest champagne tastes like citrate of magnesia—so, what's the use?

There was a printed menu of the dinner in front of Mary's plate and the meal was perfectly served by a French butler and a second man; but its formality ended there. Before the first

course was served Doug got up to start the phonograph, and he left the table again when the dessert arrived to find a box of vintage cigars.

Despite the spaciousness of the dining-room, with its beamed ceiling, rich rugs and massive furniture, the atmosphere of the dinner was decidedly intimate and homelike. Shop talk was dropped when we left the studio, and the conversation, which was general, never once turned to the gelatine side of their existence. Mary, in a simple semi-evening frock which she had hastily donned on our arrival, discussed her shopping expedition to Los Angeles which she had made that morning, while Douglas argued with Frank Case, a New York hotel proprietor and brother Lamb, on merits of the plan for making the Grand Canyon a national receptacle for safety-razor blades that have outlived their usefulness. In short, the meal was like any one of a thousand others served in well-appointed American homes. No one ventured any particularly witty remark, but that did not prevent every one from laughing at the banalities that were uttered. And as every one had an appetite, the dinner was an unquestioned success.

As the guest of honor I was seated at Mary's right, and we had quite a little heart-to-heart talk on the subject of marriage—strictly between ourselves. She confided to me that in the two years or more that she had been married to Douglas Fairbanks, she had dined only three times without him.

"And on two of those occasions Douglas joined me shortly after dinner," she added proudly.

From the admiring glance she gave her actor-husband as she made this confession, it was obvious that their two years of married life have not spoiled their romance. If Mary Pickford is not head over heels in love with Douglas Fairbanks, then she is a far greater actress off the screen than she is on it. I have observed many young married couples, but I have never seen such unmistakable devotion as this famous married pair lavish on each other. They literally hang on each other's words—even the most trivial matters are referred to each other's opinions. In fact, they still act as tho they were on their honeymoon.

When Douglas, as Mary always calls him, returned to the table with the cigars, which he had the butler pass around with all the dignity due a 1908 Havana, the movies were mentioned for the first time.

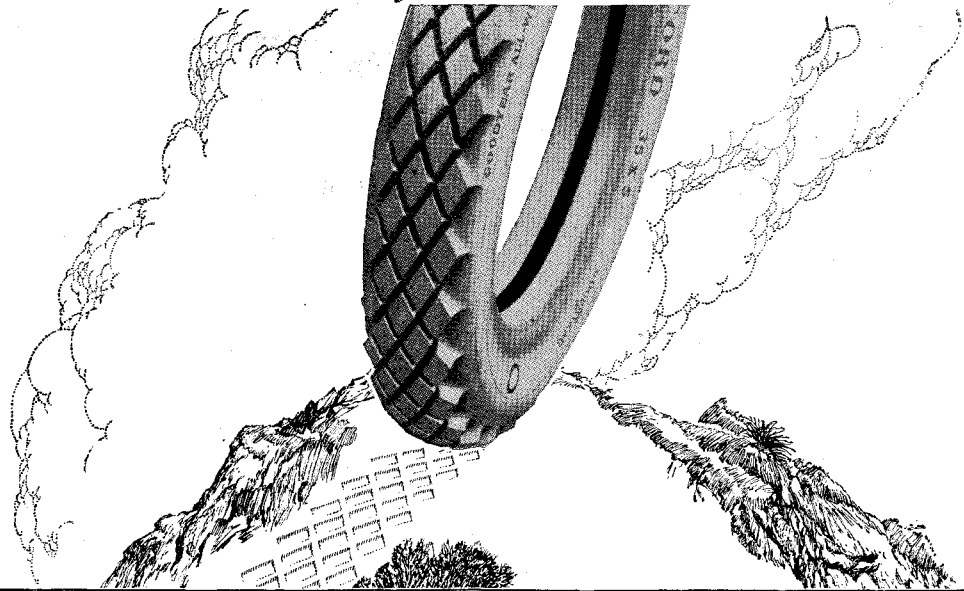
"There were only two boxes of these cigars in the humidor of a big New York importing house," explained Fairbanks. "And it was only because 'The Three Musketeers' was the favorite book of the proprietor that he consented to part with one of them. Knowing my love for the character of d'Artagnan, he made me a present of the entire box."

"I don't see how any one can smoke them—they're so long and black," said Mary. And I believe Doug would have endeavored to justify his fondness for the rare weeds if the butler had not asked our hostess whether he should serve coffee in the drawing-room or at the table.

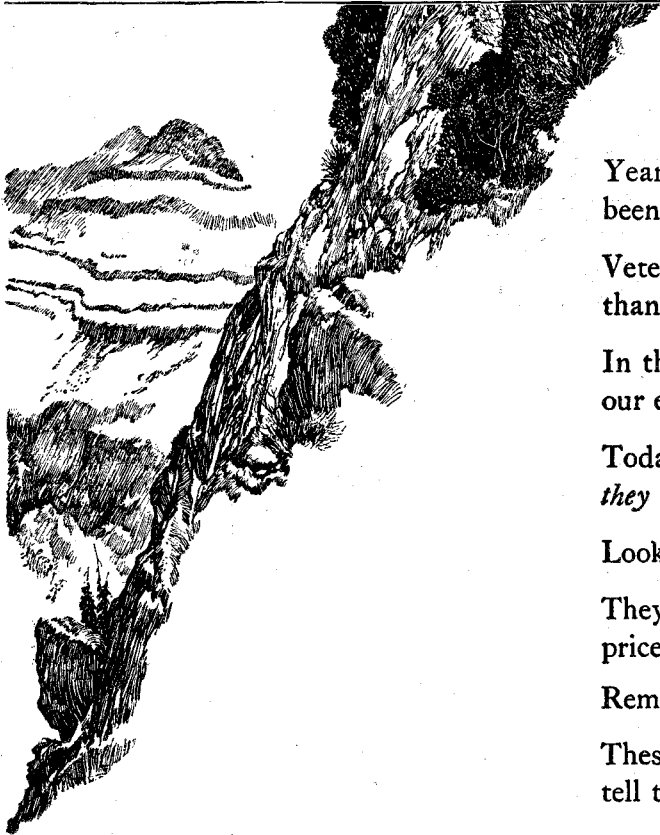
"We'll have coffee in the other room and see the pictures," said Mary simply. And, suiting the action to the word, we moved into the huge living-room, which had been transformed into a private picture theater for the occasion. A full-size screen covered the middle of the wall at one end of the room, while the couches and easy chairs were arranged in two rows at the other end. On the steps leading to this improvised playhouse were other chairs, and what I had supposed to be a blank wall covered with tapestry was a full-size projection box. In short, here was a complete motion-picture theater, and while the coffee was served Mary explained that every evening after dinner they had a show.

"What's the program to-night, Chevalier?" Doug asked the operator, who handed him a printed slip on which were the names of a feature film, a comedy picture, together with the latest news reels and educational pictures.

"Let's have the news reels first," said Mary, and a moment later—we had hardly taken our seats—the big room was plunged into darkness and pictures of various events from all over the world were thrown on the screen. Doug, Frank Case and I smoked in silence—out of respect to the 1908 Havanas—while



QUALITY IS AT THE PEAK PRICES ARE AT BEDROCK



Year after year the quality of Goodyear Tires has been going up and up.

Veteran users say Goodyear Tires today give more than twice the mileage they did ten years ago.

In the meantime, there has been no slackening in our effort to push Goodyear prices down.

Today these prices are at bedrock—the lowest they have ever been.

Look at the figures listed below.

They represent an average decrease in Goodyear prices since 1910 of more than 60 per cent.

Remember—Goodyear quality is at its peak.

These prices, divided by your speedometer reading, tell the story.

Now is the time to buy.

30 x 3½ Cross-Rib Fabric.....	\$10.95	32 x 4 All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$32.40
30 x 3½ All-Weather Tread Fabric.....	\$14.75	33 x 4 All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$33.40
30 x 3½ All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$18.00	33 x 4½ All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$42.85
32 x 3½ All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$25.50	34 x 4½ All-Weather Tread Cord.....	\$43.90
		35 x 5 All-Weather Tread Cord....	\$54.75

Manufacturer's tax extra

GOODYEAR

Copyright 1922, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

the ladies kept a tray of luscious chocolates in circulation.

Certainly it was an ideal way to see motion pictures—sunk deep in a huge easy-chair, after a perfect dinner (minus the cocktail) and with a long black Havana of a vintage year.

When the reel was finished and the lights were turned on, half a dozen other people had appeared in chairs on the steps behind the small, select audience. Mr. Kitchen relates:

"They're our servants," Mary informed me. "We always have them come in after dinner to watch the pictures."

"And you mean to say that every night you have a picture show?" I asked, for the idea of witnessing a movie performance every night in the week seemed too much of a good thing.

"Every night," answered Doug, who had made himself comfortable on the couch beside his wife. "You see we hardly ever go into Los Angeles. It's no pleasure going to the theaters there because of the crowds and, besides, we have all the new pictures sent up here where we can enjoy them in comfort. Would you believe it?" he went on, "that I've never been to any of the places in Hollywood and Los Angeles that the newspapers write about? Why, Mary and I have only been to the Ambassador Hotel once since it was built. We spend practically all our evenings at home. And we're usually in bed at 11 o'clock."

The darkening of the room for the next picture—a travel film—put an end to the conversation for a moment.

"Travel pictures are the best part of a movie show as far as I am concerned," I said, forgetting for the moment that I was the guest of the two most famous stars of the feature films.

"That's what I enjoy most, too," agreed Mary, adding, "but Douglas likes comedy pictures."

Following another brief interval, during which more bonbons were passed around, a comedy picture was shown. But it was the unfunniest of alleged funny pictures and we all breathed a sigh of relief when the star feature of the evening, a new Goldwyn picture, was begun. However, it turned out to be even stupider and duller than the alleged comedy, and in the midst of one of its most tragic scenes Mary nudged me to look at her husband. He was sound asleep on the couch, snoring rhythmically, if not exactly musically.

"I think we've had enough, Chevalier," Mary called to the operator, and when the lights were switched on Doug awoke with a start.

"Pardon me," he said. "I must have been dreaming."

"Snoring, you mean," corrected Mary. "But I don't blame you, Douglas. It was an awful picture."

"That's why the picture business has been so bad of late—the pictures have been too awful for words," interrupted Frank Case. "Isn't it past bedtime?" he added, changing the conversation without warning.

"It's after eleven," replied Doug. "We keep early hours here," he explained for my benefit, passing me an apple.

"How'd you like a glass of fresh laid milk?" he asked as we said the usual "good-nights." "I'm sorry I haven't any Scotch to offer you."

It was not surprising that every one slept late. Mary and Doug had put in a strenuous week on their new pictures. And I had long since resigned myself to the fact that for a New Yorker there is nothing else to do in Southern California but sleep. So it was nearly ten o'clock when I emerged into the bright sunshine—the one sunshiny day in a month's stay—to explore the grounds of their Beverly Hills estate.

As I walked over to the swimming-pool, a few hundred feet from the house, I heard a whistle from an upstairs window, and a few moments later, redolent of tooth paste and freshly talcumed, Doug joined me on the lawn.

"Isn't it wonderful out here in the hills?" he asked. "Look over there, you can see the Pacific Ocean. This is the only place to really live," he went on, taking deep breaths and apostrophizing the sun. And for a moment I shared his enthusiasm, but the announcement that breakfast was ready turned my attention to more important things.

Doug and I began our meal alone in the sunny breakfast-room, but before we had two helpings of cakes, Frank Case joined us and when we were ready to eat a third breakfast, Mary looked in on us.

It was a jolly breakfast party—that is, if any morning meal can be described as jolly. We talked of everything from seedless oranges to the horrors of Hollywood, and after discussing what would be the most amusing way to spend the day, we decided to omit luncheon and motor over to the studio.

"Charlie'll be over to-night and we'll have some laughs," Doug announced, as he called for the car. "Do you want to go over to the studio with me?" he asked Mary, who merely answered that she would be ready in a minute.

And so we all bundled off for the Fairbanks-Pickford studio

in Hollywood to see if everything was as we had left it the night before.

When it is explained that Mary is building a bungalow on the "lot" and Doug is having a Turkish bath constructed on his athletic field—in addition to their respective "sets"—their anxiety to visit their studio on Sunday may be understood. And it was surprising how much activity we encountered there. When a studio is in the throes of picture-making—especially a big picture like the next Fairbanks superb movie—Sunday is almost like any other day. In fact, it was almost seven o'clock before we were back at Beverly Hills for dinner. Charlie Chaplin had joined us at the studio and he returned with us to spend a quiet evening with Mary and Doug.

Our dinner Sunday evening was a little livelier than the night before, for Charlie loves to talk and he monopolized most of the conversation. Doug and Mary didn't agree with him on anything, but that only made it more interesting.

"Charlie, you're a 'nut,'" Mary repeated after each oratorical outburst on the part of the famous comedian. At which Charlie would make a funny face that would set us all in roars of laughter.

Before the inevitable picture show Charlie suggested that we have five-minute speeches on subjects selected at random from a hat—the favorite indoor sport of this famous film trio. We all wrote subjects on slips of paper which we dropt in one of Doug's derbies and which we drew out later after they had been thoroughly mixt up. As luck would have it Charlie drew the slip on which I had written the word "warts," and he stood up and for five minutes made a brilliant after-dinner speech on that important subject.

"Charlie can talk on any subject," Mary explained to me, for I was again on her right. "The other evening he made a speech on Socialism to our five dogs and he kept right on talking for three hours, altho three of the animals walked out on him."

It would have been more enjoyable to have remained at the dinner-table, but the picture show was announced and before we finished our coffee it was under way.

I am unable to describe it very fully, as I went to sleep, and shortly before eleven o'clock when Charlie took his departure, he admitted that he had slept through most of the program.

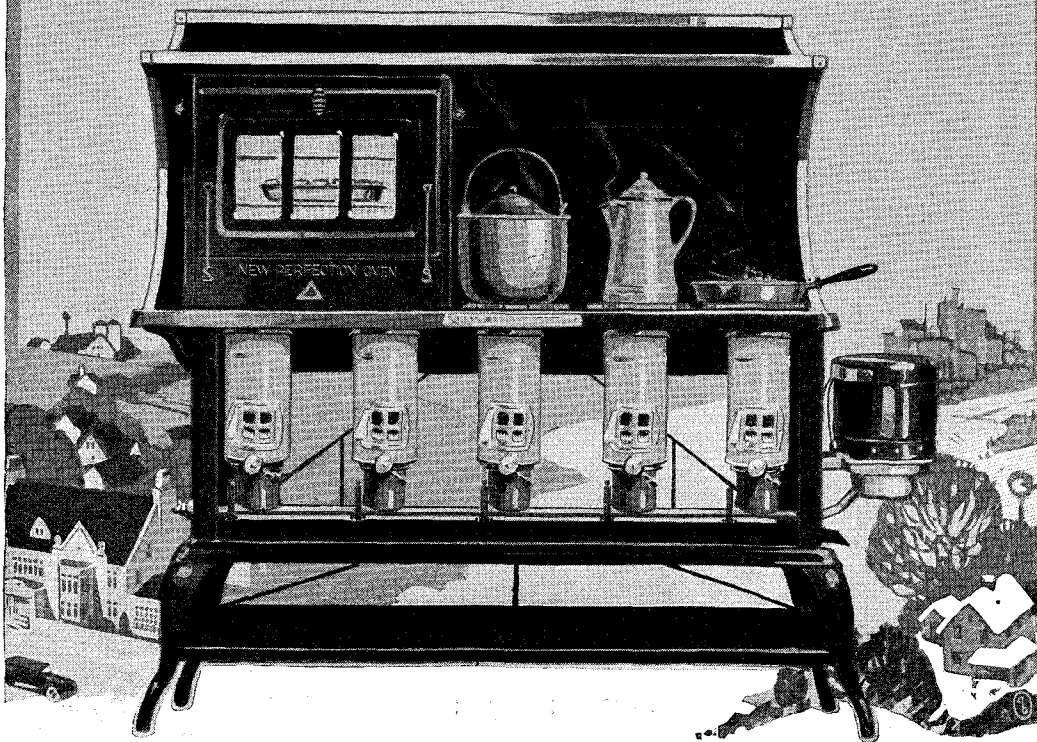
HOW AMERICANS ARE PAYING THE GERMAN INDEMNITY

AN AMERICAN WAS THE VICTIM of a big hotel robbery in Berlin, about the middle of May, and the German papers made a great to-do about it. But the story suggested to an American newspaper correspondent that little attention was being paid to the continual robbing of American visitors, through the less picturesque but no less thorough methods in use by the German Government, various German municipalities, German shopkeepers and hotel-managers. So competently is this business of soak-the-American organized that, suggests the *New York Times*, the Germans may be planning to pay their indemnity, *in toto*, from the proceeds of squeezed Yankees. As a starter, every American entering Germany is required to deposit 1,000 marks with the Government. "It is politely called a deposit," said an official of the American Express Company, who is the authority for the news of this recent German custom. "But it is a deposit for keeps. On some pretext or other, it remains in Germany." After this introduction into the country, the American visitor, says Cyril Brown in the *New York Times*, is doubly or quadruply charged for everything, up to the point of "all the traffic will bear." According to Mr. Brown:

How to milk the "*valutastrong Amerikaners*" is engaging not only the National Government but the Governments of federated German Republics as well as municipalities. Bavarians have temporarily solved the problem by trying to charge Americans and other "*valutastrong*" outlanders two or three times what a German pays. In the Prussian Parliament, when it reassembles, a proposal will come up to charge foreign visitors to Prussia a visitor's tax, to be fixt in gold marks and collected at the pre-war rate of exchange. The tentatively proposed charge is four gold marks per diem. Visitors, therefore, are to be charged \$1 daily for the privilege of spending their other dollars in Prussia.

At the same time acutely sharpened control of foreigners in Germany, particularly Berlin, has set in. Americans as well as others who look unlike Germans are from now on subject to being stopt by the police in streets, restaurants and other public places as well as being investigated in hotel bedrooms

Summer-Winter Town-Country Big House-Little House



IN THE LITTLE COTTAGE nestling under a friendly elm and in the proud mansion on the avenue, the New Perfection Oil Cook Stove does three-times-a-day service in preparing meals properly and on the minute.

The New Perfection has no "off hours"—it always provides a steady heat for cooking—fast or slow. The chef in the palatial town house has no heat-control advantage over the housewife in the farm-house,

if she has a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove.

There is a New Perfection model for every home—from the lordly 5-burner No. 35 down to the single burner, which can be stowed away with the portable phonograph for camping days. There are generous cabinets and ovens to assemble the kind of cooking equipment you favor. And Aladdin Utensils in aluminum and enameled steel to give you a kitchen de luxe.

Made by
THE CLEVELAND
METAL PRODUCTS CO.
7437 PLATT AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.



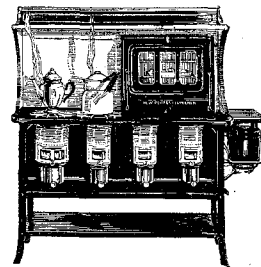
Also makers of
PERFECTION
Oil Heaters and
ALADDIN
Cooking Utensils

New Perfection Stoves made in Canada by The Perfection Stove Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES & RANGES

The Great New Oil Range that Cooks as Fast as Gas

There is now a super-stove in the New Perfection family. It has the newly invented SUPERFEX Burners that cook as fast as gas and are absolutely reliable. This greater New Perfection Oil Cook Stove is built on generous and graceful lines.



New Model No. 304 New Perfection with Superfex Burners

This handsome and sturdy range has a higher and bigger porcelain-enameled cooking top with a convenient end-shelf. The extra strong base shelf provides additional space for utensils. New one-piece angle steel legs add strength and rigidity. The warming cabinet is porcelain enameled—snow-white—the same quality as Aladdin Enameled Steel Utensils.



Giant Superfex Burner



Standard-size Superfex Burner

Two sizes of SUPERFEX Burners on each series 300 New Perfection. One is the Giant SUPERFEX 7 inches in diameter, the largest oil cook stove burner ever marketed, and the most powerful. Look for the name SUPERFEX on the gray burners—your guarantee of new speed, convenience and comfort with a long-established New Perfection quality. Visit your dealer.

Saving One and a Half Billion Dollars A Year

MAZDA SERVICE, established in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company, is dedicated to the task of advancing the art of electric lighting.

Because of the discoveries made in these laboratories, *the country as a whole receives over three times as much light for the same money as it did when these laboratories were established, less than twenty years ago.*

The lamps of that period had filaments of carbon. The lamps of today have filaments of drawn tungsten—filaments made by methods discovered in the Research Laboratories.

If the light required today were produced by the carbon filaments of yesterday, *the people of the United States would have to pay for current one and a half billion dollars a year more (over \$4,000,000 a day) than they actually pay now.*

The improvements and discoveries worked out in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company, which make such great economies possible, become available to authorized manufacturers through MAZDA SERVICE.

RESEARCH GLEAMS

Gleam 2

One and a half billion dollars a year is greatly in excess of the total passenger receipts of all the railways in the United States in 1921. Such is the saving in light bills made possible by two decades of Research by MAZDA SERVICE.



MAZDA

THE MARK OF A RESEARCH SERVICE

RESEARCH LABORATORIES of the
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Schenectady, N. Y.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

by the "Fremden Polizei," specialized watchers of foreigners. It looks as if Germany is trying to kill the tourist goose that lays the golden eggs.

The policy of the German Government, German shopkeepers and German hotel-keepers, according to a special dispatch to the *Chicago Tribune*, "is based on the idea of making foreigners, especially Americans, pay the German reparation." As for the basis for such a belief, says the correspondent:

This is the statement, not only of numerous Americans who are thronging *The Tribune's* Berlin Bureau with protests, but it has been confirmed by many American diplomatic and Consular representatives, who have frequently informed the State Department at Washington and asked intervention.

To-day there appeared on the bulletin board of the American Consulate-General in Berlin, as well as in all American official buildings throughout Germany, an official warning to Americans telling them not to make purchases in Germany on account of the German system of holding up Americans in Bremen and Hamburg, as well as at inland frontiers, taking the goods from them and fining them heavily.

This is done under the German law demanding from 50 to 200 per cent. taxes, payable to the Government on all articles for export.

Throughout Germany the consular offices are piled with protests from Americans, claiming that the shopkeepers informed them it was not necessary to pay the export tax, whereas the customs officials confiscated their cameras, opera-glasses, clothes, baggage and valuables. The consular warning reads:

"Numerous complaints have been received that goods purchased in Germany by Americans have been frequently confiscated at the borders, and in addition heavy fines imposed. In one instance an American was fined \$25 for attempting to take out opera-glasses costing \$5. The consulate has taken up these cases with the German authorities, who inform it there is no redress.

"Therefore it appears it is advisable for Americans not to purchase goods in Germany for export. It is impossible to rely on the word of the German shopkeepers, who state that the merchandise can be exported, inasmuch as it has been found that in every case reported to the Consulate the shopkeeper informed the purchaser that the export prohibition was nonexistent.

"If, however, Americans desire to purchase articles in Germany, it is advisable to obtain an export license by paying from 50 to 200 per cent. upon the cost of the article."

The Germans are blaming the Allies, principally the French, says a later dispatch to the *Chicago Tribune*, for the extortionate charges and tripled prices. *The Tribune* correspondent cables:

Joseph Strauss, Treasurer of the Columbian Colortype Company of Chicago, who has just returned from Berlin, Munich and Leipzig, said to-day:

"I congratulate *The Tribune* for its

exposure of German discrimination against Americans. The Munich police made me pay 1,125 marks for two days' permission to remain in the city. The hotel-keeper deliberately tripled my bill, and the shopkeepers doubled and tripled the prices of every article I examined. Even the banks, when I changed dollars, tried to reduce the exchange rates, necessitating my visiting several and then getting a German friend to transact the deal.

"When I asked why Americans are robbed, the Germans explained, first, because the dollar was worth so much, and, second, that they are obliged to do so because the French, through the Reparations Commission, have taxed German exports 26 per cent. When I asked what the export tax was connected with in Munich, I was answered by a shrug of the shoulders.

"Everywhere the Germans are sullen and awaiting a propitious moment to make an attack on France. The Germans speak openly of *Der Tag* as the naval officers did regarding the British fleet before the war.

"The British and Belgians, I found, are uneasy through the realization that another German onslaught is inevitable.

"The Germans will not pay the reparations, but every one has money. I went to the racetrack at Leipzig and found every one betting so freely that I could not get my money down to make a wager. The Germans eat enormous and expensive meals, and sit in the cafés drinking beer all day long and then say they can not pay damages to France."

With a certain amount of amusement, the *New York Times* comments editorially upon the fact that German-Americans are being fleeced by the Germans quite as thoroughly as unhyphenated Americans. *The Times* dissertates under the heading of "Recovering the Indemnity":

There was a hot time in Hamburg when a German liner brought in a thousand German-Americans who hadn't seen the old country for some years. Two hundred thousand Hamburgers met the boat, singing "*Deutschland Ueber Alles*," waving the black-white-red of the more or less defunct empire, and remarking cheerily that "Blood is thicker than water." Doubtless it is, but one may wonder whether the tourists are brought back to the Fatherland by the call of the blood or the lure of the beer.

Unless they have better luck than most Americans in Germany they will soon be disillusioned. The flag-wavers and blood-thickeners, if they are like most other Germans, will proceed to collect from the returning German-Americans as much of the German indemnity as the homecomers happen to have in their pockets. So it goes all over Germany. The foreigner is being not only exploited but penalized. All sorts of special taxes are devised to equalize the difference between the mark and the dollar. Hotel and store prices for Americans are two or three times the amounts charged to Germans. Articles are sold on the solemn pledge of the salesman that there is no export tax, and when the departing American reaches the frontier he finds that he has to pay two or three times the value of his purchases as duty.

This is a brilliant example of German stupidity, but to regard it as a new German atrocity seems absurd. The Germans are doing what most European peoples are doing—only they are doing it several



\$35,500,000 for New Equipment

IT is the well-known policy of the New York Central Lines to provide as large a reserve of cars and locomotives as can be safely carried through periods of light traffic.

The New York Central Lines have earned a reputation for being forehanded in providing equipment. Two years ago, when Government operation of the railroads terminated, the New York Central Lines placed orders for 206 locomotives, 265 passenger cars and 9,244 freight cars, involving an expenditure of \$48,776,000.

The 1922 equipment order calls for 17,500 freight cars and 75 locomotives, entailing an expenditure of \$35,500,000.

This heavy investment in equipment must be made by a railroad system of the magnitude of the New York Central Lines, in order that it may have an equipment reserve to draw upon when traffic rapidly rises with the tide of business recovery.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY - MICHIGAN CENTRAL - BIG FOUR - PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN - TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL - AND THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL - AND - SUBSIDIARY LINES

Jim Henry's Column

A Digression

I have a one-product mind. I shall always consider that the purpose for which I was produced was to show men how to enjoy shaving by doing it right with Mennen Shaving Cream.

So it is with reluctance that I occasionally capitalize on the confidence which millions of converts must feel regarding anything I tell them, by discussing other products.

It is a peculiar fact that only recently has science concerned itself with bodily comfort. Our internal mechanism has always appealed to science as an attractive field for experimentation and research but things like itching, raw skin, prickly heat and baby rashes have not ranked as laboratory head liners.

Now my company has always specialized on comfort. It gave Talcum to the world. It freed men from old-fashioned shaving soap. But I am inclined to believe that history will record as Mennen's greatest contribution to the comfort of living, our miraculous Kora-Konia.

Kora-Konia is one of those things you have to find out about for yourself. I can tell you that it's great for sunburn, but you will never appreciate what I mean until you see the angry redness change to healthy pink and the pain subsides.

I can assure you that it saves you from the torture of skin rubbed raw by damp clothing or chafing muscles, but you must shoot eighteen holes without a suggestion of irritation before you will understand.

But Kora-Konia reaches its pinnacle of beneficence on babies. A baby with plenty of food inside and plenty of Kora-Konia outside is at peace.

I feel some diffidence in discussing the matter, but through no fault of its own, a baby's skin is exposed to conditions which can only be described as deplorable. Kora-Konia places on inflamed little legs and other areas, a velvety film of cooling, soothing powder which clings for hours, protecting while it heals.

Kora-Konia is amazingly efficient for prickly heat and baby rashes.

A big tin costs 35 cents at druggists. Send 10 cents for a generous sample.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.



PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

times harder. The confidence that in the course of time the American tourist can be made to pay the whole cost of the war is pretty general, at least in Western Europe, and within certain limits the desire to get even with the man whose money is worth more than your own is natural enough. But who are the victims of this process in Germany? The majority are well-to-do German-Americans, cherishing a lingering sentimental attachment for the old country. It may open their eyes to find that the old country regards them chiefly as sheep fit for the shearing. The Kaiser's Government was interested in the German-Americans only for what it could get out of them; apparently, Germany under the republic has the same point of view.

Aside from these sentimentalists, however, another class of Americans suffers more from German extortionate prices. Germany is full of American business men who think they can do certain things that will be profitable to Germany as well as to America. If they are driven out, disgusted, Germany will be hurt more than America. And as for the mere tourist, he will come from Paris, where he thinks he was robbed outrageously, to Berlin, and discover that French shopkeepers are mere amateurs in spoliation. What good the Germans think they will derive from creating this state of mind in American travelers, only a German psychologist can imagine.

Additional surprising reports of overcharging in Germany come through in later dispatches to the *Tribune* and *Times*. A "tourists' strike" is reported from Berlin. According to the dispatch, dated Berlin, May 22, as published in *The Tribune*:

A party of American women turned the tables on the Bavarian Government by conducting probably the first tourists' strike in history, in retaliation for one of the many instances of overcharging so prevalent now throughout Germany. These women, tho 5,000 miles from home, were courageous enough in their strike to even do picket duty against a German institution.

Near Oberammergau there is the Schloss Linderhof, in which lived the mad King Ludwig II. It is of interest to tourists, and on the day the Passion Play opened the Bavarian Government notified the guards of Castle Linderhof to fleece American sightseers. Altho printed signs say the price of admission is 25 marks, Americans were charged 150 marks (about 50 cents). Of course the Americans were not informed, and after paying 600 marks (about \$2) for a carriage, many of them submitted.

But along came a party of five wives of American diplomatic officials in Berlin and Munich. They saw the sign and argued for "list prices." The guards refused.

"We won't go in," said the Americans. "You will change your mind," answered the guards.

But they did not. Headed by Mrs. Theodore Hogg, wife of the American Consul in Berlin, and Mrs. Smith, wife of a captain of the United States Military Mission, they took a position in a neighboring teahouse and outlined a campaign. A few

minutes later a party of ten Americans appeared whom the guards tried to fleece. Immediately the American pickets appeared and called attention to the extortion, whereupon the ten Americans joined the five pickets. All afternoon groups of two to ten Americans appeared, and almost without exception refused to pay the 150 marks, but joined the strikers until the teahouse was full.

In desperation the Bavarian Guards attacked the teahouse-keeper, demanding that 150 marks be added to every bill because they had lost that much in patronage. But it did not work. Linderhof remained deserted and the Americans returned to Oberammergau, happy despite not seeing Ludwig's madhouse, and Bavarian officialdom continues to gnash its teeth over the first American boycott.

Hotel robberies in German cities, both real robberies and "robberies" of the overcharging sort, continue to thrive, says the same paper. It cites as an instance that:

Milton J. Rosenberg, manager of the Miller & Co. brokerage office at 212 Fifth Avenue, yesterday told of the robbery of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hirsch, at the Park Hotel in Mannheim, on April 27. Mr. Hirsch is head of L. C. Hirsch & Co., metals, of the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

"They had had dinner with Mr. Hirsch's parents in honor of his father's seventieth birthday," said Mr. Rosenberg. "Returning to the hotel, my son-in-law laid his dress-studs, cuff-links, watch and chain, &c., on the dresser, together with \$207 in American money, 1,600 francs, several thousand marks and check books of the American Express Company and the Lincoln Trust Company.

"In the morning everything had disappeared, and there was evidence that a thief had entered the room from a balcony. My daughter's jewelry was on top of the same dresser, but was not taken. She had happened to put her hat over the jewelry."

Mr. Rosenberg said that his information bore out the charges that German merchants had two sets of prices—one for Germans and another for American travelers—and that the latter were unmercifully "stung" in living expenses.

The treatment accorded Americans in Germany was described yesterday by Harry R. Dreyfus, of 131 West 110th Street, who said:

"I have spent three months in Germany and was robbed of my money there, causing me great inconvenience for a week before money was cabled from home. At the Holland-German border the customs officials confiscated all personal gifts and samples of merchandise with which I had hoped to do business.

"They even confiscated my tooth-paste because it was a new tube. I offered to pay at the Custom House whatever export tax was necessary, but was told I would have to return to Berlin. As I had already booked my passage, the boat leaving the next day, it was impossible to get the 'Ausfuhrbewilligung' (export license). They refused to allow me to continue on the Holland train until the officer in charge released me. As a result I arrived in Rotterdam almost too late to catch my boat.

"I was charged at the hotels in Berlin three times the amount the natives paid. They recognize Americans by their pointed shoes."

UNRULY McCONNACHIE, BARRIE'S
OTHER SELF

SIR JAMES M. BARRIE has a double personality, on his own confession, and he has had a hard time keeping the two parts of it from fighting with each other. His second self, his 'writing half,' is a person by the name of McConnachie. This is the chap who really wrote the plays, says Sir James, and not the Barrie known to the world in general. McConnachie, we are informed in the author's best manner, is a fanciful, odd sort of person, likely to do most anything, while Barrie himself is a serious-minded man, ready to bow to all conventions. This revelation came in the course of Sir James's installation as Rector of the University of St. Andrews, when he delivered "a rectorial address," says the *London Times*, "the like of which can never before have been heard by any body of students." "Courage" was the subject. Some of the pith of Sir James's address was given in cable dispatches quoted in *THE DIGEST* of May 20, in the Department of "Letters and Arts." He advocated a "League of Youth"—and Courage. That part of Barrie's address which contains the whimsical reference to McConnachie, and in which also is unfolded an inspiring part of his theme—Courage—is given as follows by the *New York Times*:

"No one could be more conscious of the honor you have done me," he said. "You have had many rectors here who will shine on after the likes of myself are dead and rotten and forgotten. They are the roses in December. You remember that some one said that God gave us memory so that we might have roses in December. But I don't envy the great ones. In my experience, and you may find in the end it is yours also, the people I have cared for most and who have seemed most worth caring for—my December roses—have been very simple folk. But I wish that for this hour I could swell into some one of importance, so as to do you credit. . . .

"My special difficulty is that tho you have had literary rectors here before, they were the big guns, the historians, the philosophers; you have had none, I think, who followed my more humble branch, which may be described as playing hide-and-seek with angels. My puppets seem more real to me than myself. I could get on much more swingingly if I made one of them deliver this address. It is McConnachie who has brought me to this pass. McConnachie, I should explain, is the name I give to the unruly half of myself—the writing half. We are complement and supplement. I am the half that is dour and practical and canny, he is the fanciful half; my desire is to be the family solicitor, standing firm on my hearthrug among the harsh realities of the office furniture, while he prefers to fly around on one wing. I shouldn't mind him doing that, but he drags me with him. I have sworn that McConnachie shall not interfere with this address to-day. But there is no telling. I might have done things worth while if it had not been for McConnachie. My first piece of advice to you at any rate shall be sound. Don't copy me. A good subject for a rectorial address would be the mess the rector himself has made of life. I merely cast this forth as a suggestion, and leave the working of it out



The Big Job Calls

For days the directors' choice hung in the balance between two able men. This one was called to bigger things because he had placed the true commercial estimate on health.

It pays to take good care of the teeth.

Thousands have their efficiency lowered and their resistance to disease cut down by their failure to heed the first warnings of Pyorrhea, which afflicts four people out of five who pass the age of forty and many younger.

Are your gums tender? Do they bleed easily when brushed?

Those are the signs of Pyorrhea's presence. If neglected the germs attack the teeth, which loosen, drop out or must be pulled. Pus pockets form and the whole system may pay the penalty of neglect.

If you would prevent Pyorrhea, see your dentist often and heed his advice. Also, start using Forhan's For the Gums today.

Forhan's For the Gums is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. If used consistently and used in time, it will prevent Pyorrhea or check its course. An excellent dentifrice, it keeps the teeth white and clean and the gums pink, firm and healthy.

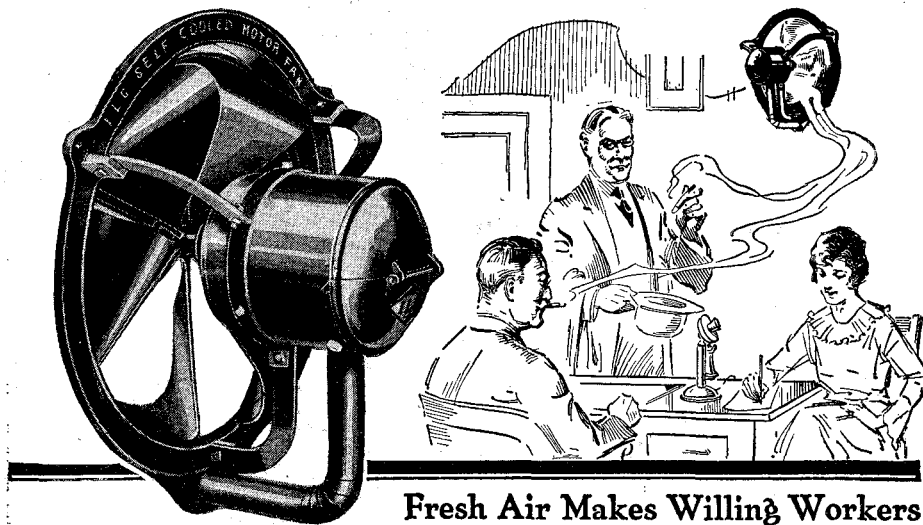
Brush Your Teeth With Forhan's—How to Use It

Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth up and down. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c, in the U. S. and Canada. At all druggists.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York
Forhan's, Limited, Montreal





LOOK for ventilation wherever you work, play, shop, live or go. There is health insurance wherever you see an

ILG VENTILATING FAN

WITH A FULLY ENCLOSED SELF COOLED MOTOR

The only ventilating fan made with a fully enclosed self-cooled motor. Guaranteed as a complete unit. Made in various sizes from 16 to 72 inches for homes, stores, offices, restaurants, theatres, halls, factories, etc. Send for illustrated literature. New 1922 Catalog now ready.

ILG Ventilating Fans are for sale everywhere by Electrical and Hardware Dealers.

Fresh Air Makes Willing Workers

PURE fresh air is as necessary to the living soul as the blood that pulses thru the body. The way a man feels — so does he work, and there isn't anything so beneficial to human energy, brain power and physical endurance as the healthful, invigorating atmosphere afforded by an ILG Ventilating Fan.

It ventilates perfectly, magically it removes every trace of stagnant air, gently introducing the clean, invigorating air of the great outdoors that makes for health and vigor, inspiring comfort and contentment every minute of the day — summer and winter.



VENTILATION FOR STORES
OFFICES · FACTORIES · PUBLIC BUILDINGS
RESTAURANTS · THEATRES · HOUSES · ETC.

ILG ELECTRIC VENTILATING CO., 2857 North Crawford Ave., CHICAGO

W. L. DOUGLAS

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

\$7.00 & \$8.00 SHOES
ALSO MANY STYLES AT **\$5.00 & \$6.00**

YOU CAN ALWAYS
SAVE MONEY BY WEARING
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY
TO YOU AT ONE PROFIT

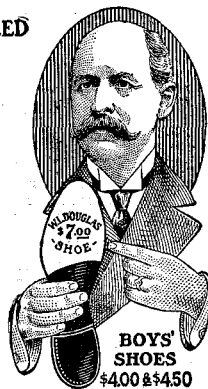


W. L. DOUGLAS' PRODUCT IS GUARANTEED
BY MORE THAN FORTY YEARS
EXPERIENCE IN MAKING FINE SHOES

They are made of the best and finest leathers, by skilled shoemakers, all working to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The quality is unsurpassed. Only by examining them can you appreciate their wonderful value. Shoes of equal quality cannot be bought elsewhere at anywhere near our prices.

Our \$7.00 and \$8.00 shoes are exceptionally good values. W. L. Douglas shoes are put into all of our 108 stores at factory cost. We do not make one cent of profit until the shoes are sold to you. It is worth dollars for you to remember that when you buy shoes at our stores YOU PAY ONLY ONE PROFIT.

No matter where you live, shoe dealers can supply you with W. L. Douglas shoes. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with the name and retail price stamped on the sole. Do not take a substitute and pay extra profits. Order direct from the factory and save money.



W. L. Douglas name and portrait is the best known shoe Trade Mark in the world. It stands for the highest standard of quality at the lowest possible cost. The intrinsic value of a Trade Mark lies in giving to the consumer the equivalent of the price paid for the goods.

Catalog Free.

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

to my successor. I don't think it has been used yet.

"My own theme is courage, as you should use it in the great fight that seems to me to be coming between Youth and their Betters; by Youth meaning of course you, and by your Betters us. I want you to take up this position—that Youth have for too long left exclusively in our hands the decisions in national matters that are more vital to them than to us. Things about the next war, for instance, and why the last one ever had a beginning. That the time has arrived for Youth to demand a partnership. That to gain courage is what you come to St. Andrews for. With some alarms and excursions into college life. (That is what I propose, but of course the issue lies with McConnachie.

"Your Betters had no share in the immediate cause of the war—we know what nation has that blot to wipe out; but for fifty years or so we heeded not the rumblings of the distant drum—I don't mean by lack of military preparations—and when war did come, we told Youth, who had to get us out of it, tall tales of what it really is and the clover beds it would lead to. We were not meaning to deceive, most of us were as honorable and as ignorant as the Youth themselves; but that does not acquit us of stupidity and jealousy, the two black spots in human nature which, more than love of money, are at the root of all evil.

"You are already disturbing your Betters considerably. I sometimes talk this over with McConnachie, with whom, as you may guess, circumstances compel me to pass a good deal of my time. In our talks we agree that we, your Betters, constantly find you forgetting that we are your Betters. Your answer is that the war and other happenings have shown you that age is not necessarily another name for sapience—that our avoidance of frankness in life and in the arts is often but a cowardly way of shirking unpalatable truths."

This passive attitude of distrust, however, Sir James told his audience, is not worth much. Doubt is good, he declared, if it inspires a desire to get at the truth. He advises:

"Begin by doubting all in high places—except, of course, your professors. But doubt all other professors. If it necessitates your pushing us out of our places, still push; you will find it needs some shoving. But the things courage can do! The things that even incompetency can do if it works with singleness of purpose! Your Betters have done a big thing; we have taken spring out of the year. And having done that our leading people are amazed to find that the other seasons are not conducting themselves as usual. The spring of the year lies buried in the fields of France and elsewhere. By the time the next eruption comes, it may be you who are responsible for it and your sons who are in the lava. All perhaps because this year you let things slide."

As for success or failure in life, said the playwright-rector:

"You will all fall into one of those two callings, the joyous or the uncongenial, and one wishes you into the first, tho our sympathy, our esteem, must go rather to the less fortunate, the braver ones who "turn

their necessity to glorious gain" after they have put away their dreams. To the others will go the easy prize of life—success, which has become a somewhat odious onion nowadays, chiefly because we so often give the name to the wrong thing. When you reach the evening of your days you will, I think, realize—with, I hope, becoming cheerfulness—that we are all failures, at least all the best of us. The greatest Scotsman that ever lived wrote himself down a failure:

The poor inhabitant below
Was quick to learn and wise to know.
And keenly felt the friendly glow
And softer flame.
But thoughtless follies laid him low
And stained his name.

Perhaps the saddest lines in poetry, written by a man who could make things new for the gods themselves.

"If you want to avoid being like Burns there are several possible ways. Thus you might copy us, as we shine forth in our published memoirs, practically without a flaw. No one so obscure nowadays but that he can have a book about him. Happy the land that can produce such subjects for the pen."

The rector held up a few sheets of paper, a last message from Captain Scott, written just before his death in the Antarctic, and said that the explorer's end was an example of courage at its best. He continued:

"Courage is the thing. All goes if courage goes! The greatness of a people is founded on their moral principles; but what says our Johnson of courage: 'Unless a man has that virtue he has no security for preserving any other.' Be not merely courageous, but light-hearted, also gay. Some people have odd ideas of what gaiety is. There is an officer who was the first of our army to land at Gallipoli. He was dropt overboard to light decoys on the shore, so as to deceive the Turks as to where the landing was to be. He pushed a raft containing those in front of him. It was a frosty night, and he was naked and painted black. Firing from the ships was going on all around. It was a two hours' swim in pitch darkness. He did it, crawled through the scrub to listen to the talk of the enemy, who were so near that he could have shaken hands with them—lit his decoys and swam back. He seems to look on this as a gay affair. He is a V. C. now, and you wouldn't think to look at him that he could ever have presented such a disreputable appearance. Would you! (Colonel Freyberg.)

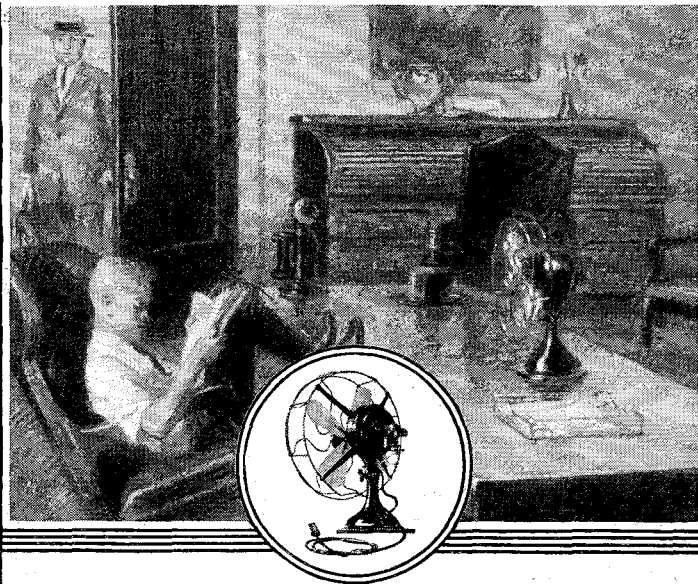
"Another piece of advice—almost my last. For reasons you may guess I must give this in a low voice. Beware of McConnachie. When I look in a mirror now it is his face I see. I speak with his voice, and you all know now what a voice it is. I once had a voice of my own, but nowadays I hear it only from far away, a melancholy, lonely, lost little pipe. I wanted to be an explorer, but he willed otherwise. You will all have your McConnachie's luring you off the high road. Unless you are constantly on the watch, you will find that he has slowly pushed you out of yourself and taken your place. He has rather done for me. I think in his youth he must somehow have guessed the future and been fleggit by it—flichtered from the nest like a bird—and so our eggs were left, cold. He has clung to me, less from mischief than for companionship. I half like him and his penny whistle. With all his faults he is as Scotch as peat. He whispered to me just now that you elected him, not me, as your rector."

TIFFANY & Co.

PEARLS JEWELRY SILVERWARE

DEPENDABLE

NEW YORK - PARIS - LONDON



COOOL, refreshing breezes from Robbins & Myers Fans provide complete comfort when summer's heat descends upon offices that are prepared for the season. For a quarter of a century, tireless, silent R&M Fans have provided relief from midsummer temperatures. Look for the R&M symbol—the sign of a breeze—on the guard of the fan you buy. Good dealers everywhere carry a complete line of Robbins & Myers Fans in all types and sizes.

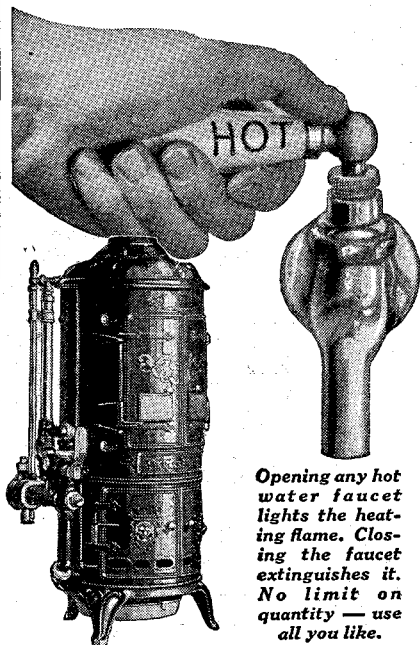
R&M Motors are made for all services; sizes range from 1/40 to 100 horsepower, inclusive

THE ROBBINS & MYERS COMPANY
Springfield, Ohio • Brantford, Ontario

Robbins & Myers

Fans and Motors

HOT WATER *at your finger tips*



Opening any hot water faucet lights the heating flame. Closing the faucet extinguishes it. No limit on quantity — use all you like.

ABSOLUTELY nothing to do but open the faucet — when you have a Pittsburgh Automatic. Then an intense heating flame leaps into action in the Pittsburgh; as the fresh water flows through the copper coils in the heater it is heated *instantly*. Piping hot water — pure and fresh as the cold, and just as plentiful — flows from any hot water tap you open.

A cupful or a dozen baths — it heats just the quantity you need. Turn off the water and *that shuts off* the gas. Simple? Yes, and cheaper than old-fashioned ways. You are not enjoying full home comfort without this day-and-night hot water service.

Pittsburg AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATERS

A small cash payment puts this convenience in your home immediately

Balance can be distributed over several months.

Look up the Pittsburg dealer in your city (the gas company or one of the prominent plumbers) or write us how many hot water faucets in your home and the number of people in your family. We will recommend the proper size Pittsburg for your needs, and send you a free copy of "The Well Managed Home," which tells the whole story of better hot water service.

Be sure you get a Pittsburg

PITTSBURG WATER HEATER CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

REVIEWS ▾ OF ▾ NEW ▾ BOOKS

MERGING EAST AND WEST

WE meet Lilla when she is still a child. Her parents had both been killed in a railway accident, and she was brought up by an aunt, "a pale, aristocratic, chastely fervid" woman, in an old, fine, rarely furnished house on lower Fifth Avenue. Rooms purely lovely with the art of early America, whose Colonial dignity had been enriched by objects Miss Balbian had acquired in her many travels, objects each with its own exquisiteness, produced an atmosphere in which Lilla grew up "a juvenile epicurean, precocious in esthetic judgment, intolerant of anything that was not exquisite." She inherited from her mother a neurotic temperament, an extreme sensitiveness, while her father, feeble, handsome, absorbed in himself, idle and clever, had little to give her that could strengthen the fiber of her body or cool the ardors of her mind and spirit.

This, then, is the heroine of a book by one of the most sensitive of American novelists, Stephen French Whitman. Under the title of "Sacrifice" (D. Appleton & Co., \$2.00) it is done in a certain mood, and is successful in producing the effect it is after. It is set in an atmosphere of sapping luxury, it moves as tho to the harmonies of languid music, richly hung with gorgeous trappings, poignant with longing for what is not. Here are men and women who know no material drawback to their desires, and who remain unsatisfied and unhappy. The East and the West meet here and love and suffer together. It is like an enchantment produced to the heady, enervating fumes of strange scents and by means of fantastic gestures and woven steps. Colors meet and mingle and change, eyes shine, white arms rise and drop again, immense forests spring up, the sea sounds on lonely shores, palaces appear and disappear.

Lilla grew up, perfect of her type. Men wooed her, but she remained untouched by their importunities. One especially would not be rebuffed, her cousin, Cornelius Rysbroek, "a lean, neat hypochondriac, highly cultivated, with fine instincts and excruciating aversions, bored by his leisure, yet incapable of action, and inconstant in every aspiration except this love of his." She constantly refused him, and after each refusal he would wander on some journey, following the beaten paths because he did not have the energy to do the wild and dramatic things he would threaten to do. And he would return, sallow and sadder, and with his passion still gnawing at his heart.

But Lilla had a dream. She, "fragile and moody, dreamed of physical strength and a triumphant will." And this dream had its reality.

"She kept in her desk a magazine picture of Lawrence Teck, the explorer, whom she had never met, but whose likeness, singular amid innumerable presentments of the human face, had arrested her first glance and fascinated her mind."

He was an author as well as an explorer, and the girl knew his books, which "unrolled before her the esoteric corners of the desert, the strange charm and depravity of Oriental cities, the deadly richness of equatorial forests, peopled by human beasts whose claws were hammered steel, whose fangs were poisoned arrows, and

who carried in their thick skulls the condensed miasma of their hiding places."

And one night, at a gathering in a country house, she meets this dream of hers.

He is to go back to Africa the day but one following. And they walk together in the fragrant night and talk. It is beautiful talk, full of the color and the fantasy Mr. Whitman manages to put into every page of his book. During it Teck tells Lilla that during his travels and his dangers, a picture cut out of a magazine always went with him. He had found it in the Afrika Hotel at Zanzibar, and its peculiar beauty had clutched suddenly at his pulse. Contemplating the picture, the man had "divined the nature of the woman, all her complexities, and even her emotional fragilities. There came to him the well-known conviction, 'It's she that I've always been seeking.'"

Before Teck had arrived that evening there had been a sort of séance, when a Russian woman of high rank had told, by looking at their slender palms, the fortunes of several of the women. Among the rest she had looked at Lilla's hand. And she had had a vision, grim and terrifying, of a great forest bending darkly over a sort of bier, on which lay a body covered by a black cloth, and surrounded by seated savages.

The next afternoon Lilla and Lawrence are married in a little village, which they have found while motoring. They go to his house in the city for the night, and the day following he departs for Africa, in spite of Lilla's passionate pleadings that he remain, her assertions that she has forebodings of ill, and his own desperate longing to remain by the woman he loves. But his honor is engaged, he must make this journey into the depths of Africa, and he goes. Lilla was to have gone with him to the edge at least of civilization, but just as she is to start, as the taxi waits, there comes a telephone call from her aunt's house. She is dying. And the wife and husband part.

Lilla endures her life with difficulty, harrowed by anxieties for the man she loves. A last letter reaches her, before he plunges into the wilds. One evening, seated in his room, with the relics of his former explorations all about her, she is suddenly brought to her feet. . . . "Her dilated eyes were fixt upon a point in space, from which an overwhelming impression had rushed in upon her—a flood of distant emotion, a sort of voiceless cry, in a flash traveling half the earth and unerringly reaching her."

A month later the papers published accounts of the death of Lawrence Teck in the jungle. His valet, who had always traveled with him, had managed to get out with the news. But it was four months later before she got a letter from this man, with the details, sufficiently simple. Parr himself had been terribly wounded, and had fallen ill of the fever. He had not been able to write before.

The rest of the book is taken up with Lilla's desperate struggles to gain some sort of peace, of relief from misery, to find something to which she may give herself. Rysbroek again besieges her, and always in vain. But she marries, at last, two or three years later, marries a musician, a

helpless invalid with a great genius, who is on his death-bed, but who is kept alive and is able to continue his work by his love for her, and by the conviction that she loves him. So she does, but not as a woman loves a man. She loves him for the genius he has, for the fact that she is able to feel that she is not utterly useless, for the sacrifice she makes of her youth and her beauty to his helpless suffering.

There is an East Indian, a Mohammedan, involved in the tale, a man of charm and courage and devotion, a man of beauty and ideals. And in the far forests of Africa a white man, held prisoner by the savages, dreams of the woman who is waiting him, and works strongly and sanely for his freedom.

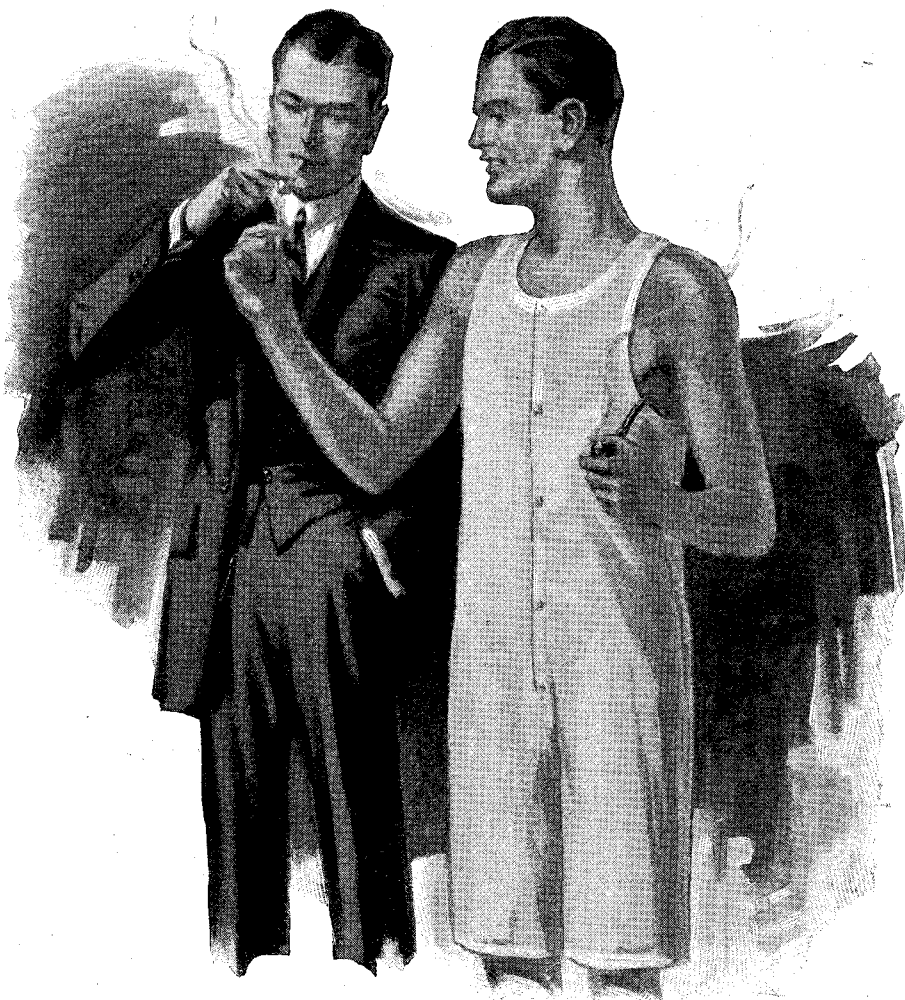
A QUEER KIND OF SAINT

DOES notoriety make one a personage? Judging by the experience of a recent British visitor to our shores perhaps not, but Mr. Henry Sydnor Harrison thinks differently. To be sure his heroine, he assures us, is a woman of real ability, but she had lived long in the limelight; she had slapped the face of a Governor, had been hit with a brick on the State House steps at Albany, had been up in an airplane, down in a submarine; had taken up suffrage, run the Eight-Hour League and, as she is as strenuous as was the late Theodore Roosevelt, she now, at the opening of the book, has just bought out the Whitestone Steel Co., got possession of the greater part of the stock and intends to run it herself and on her own lines. Handsome, enormously rich, capable, and with no relatives near enough to exert a restraining influence, such is Teresa de Silver, absurdly called St. Teresa by her friends on account of her indifferent attitude toward men, of whom however, she is represented as having a large following. So we get the book's title, "St. Teresa" (Houghton Mifflin Company, \$2.00).

It is the exceptional man who really likes a clever woman, and if to her cleverness she adds a brusque manner and a general neglect of the gentler amenities of life, his indifference soon becomes something stronger. Everything that Dean Masury hears about Teresa de Silver increases his dislike for her and her type, and when his friend Lucy Planner tells him that if he knew her he would acknowledge her charm he is highly indignant, and by way of proving his impenetrability he takes the job of reorganizing the office of the Whitestone Steel Co., which will bring him into close contact with her.

He soon finds out what he had suspected—Teresa is a pacifist. She at once stops the making of ammunition for the Allies (it was before the entrance of this country into the war) and closes the plant, to the great disgust of the stockholders. Masury's indignation is great; he can not conceive of a pacifist being moved by conscientious motives and he sets himself to work to defeat Teresa's plans. He gets together every cent he can raise, buys enough stock to decide the policy of the company and, triumphant at last, asks for an interview with his employer before leaving for France, where he is going to drive an ambulance.

By this time Masury has come to regard Miss de Silver with mixed feelings. He resents her almost as fiercely as ever, but a sense of justice compels him to acknowledge certain good points. Her truthfulness, her sincerity, her fairness can not but command respect, and she also possesses a trait, unusual in her sex, the



"Dollar Topkis gave me new ideas about value"

"I'd like to have the money I've wasted because I was afraid to buy an athletic union suit priced as low as a dollar. I cheerfully gave up double, year after year."

"I didn't know Topkis then."

"Finally, a persistent salesman in Johnson's shop argued me into trying Topkis. He landed me as a life-time customer."

"My dollar never before brought me as much quality and value as I get in Topkis. Loose, airy fit that keeps me comfortable all over and lets my skin breathe. No skiminess; no bagginess; no pinch, no pull."

"Wear? That's where Topkis

shines. Keeps its size, too, no matter how often it's washed."

Topkis Athletic Union Suits are made of best nainsook and other highgrade fabrics. Pre-shrunk—full size guaranteed. Be sure you get your correct size—38 if you wear a 38 coat, and so on.

No good dealer will ask more than a dollar for the Topkis Men's Union Suit—although many will tell you it's worth more.

Men's Union Suits, \$1.00.

Men's Shirts and Drawers, 75c per garment. 75c for Boys' Union Suits, Girls' Bloomer Union Suits, and Children's Waist Union Suits.

Ask for Topkis Underwear. Look for the Topkis Label.

Write for free illustrated booklet and learn what's what about underwear

TOPKIS BROTHERS COMPANY, Wilmington, Delaware
General Sales Offices: 350 Broadway, New York City



He swapped a gold mine for a can of Edgeworth

Of course William didn't know how much gold there was in the mine or he wouldn't have paid so high a price even for his beloved Edgeworth.

As he writes the story with lead pencil on the back of a map—

Dear Mister Larus & Bro. Co.

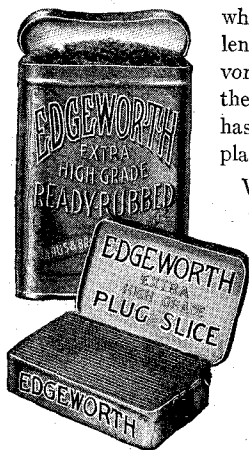
You'll notice I ain't going to let them people what puts out that xxxxxxx (this was the name of a competitive friend's product) stuff get away by their lonesome in the high price class; cause they're just tinhorns anyway alongside of me, what traded a claim in the Diddyrod country one time for a small tin of Edgeworth.

And the sourdough what got the claim from me for the Edgeworth took eighty thousand dollars out of the ground what I didn't think was in it.

William Craigie

Salchaket Post-Office
Alaska

That was the most expensive can of Edgeworth that ever was bought. We have many letters from our friends who have gone to great lengths to get their favorite tobacco. We prize them all, but this one has a particularly warm place in our hearts.



We don't want any Edgeworth smoker to have to pay more than the regular price for Edgeworth.

We do want every pipe-smoker to try Edgeworth, and it's just as pleasant for us to

send free samples to any pipe-smoker as it is for a pipe-smoker to hand his can over to someone who's run short.

If Edgeworth doesn't suit you, it's no use trying to sell you any. If it does, the samples will soon tell you, and you'll be like the rest of us—happiest with a pipe of Edgeworth between your teeth.

Send us your name and address on a post-card. If you want to help us further, give us the name of the dealer from whom you usually buy your tobacco.

Just as soon as we receive your request we will mail you generous samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are put up in pocket-size cans, in attractive tin humidors and glass jars, and in various quantities in between those sizes.

For the free samples, address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

ability to bear criticism. He is even reaching the point of allowing that her pacifist views may not be entirely due to a desire for notoriety, and on one occasion he even goes so far as to defend her at a club from a slanderous comment. And then comes the climax. Teresa gives him an interview at her house, and when he tells her of his purchase of the stock it is only to find that she too has been buying shares, that his trouble has been in vain and that she still controls the policy of the company.

Beside himself with rage, Masury suggests in plain terms that she has used her good looks in the transaction and the result is a hand-to-hand fight, in which Teresa shows her usual ability and in which Masury, losing all control of himself, and finding Teresa's face near his, kisses her. She bites him! This is a fatal mistake on the part of the author. Harrison has destroyed, or at least given a shock to whatever sympathy the reader might have felt for his heroine. But, of course, there is but one ending for a novel like this, and the seasoned novel-reader will have no trouble in guessing it.

WHY EDUCATE THE NEGRO?

AS the train leaves Cairo, Illinois, the Pullman-car conductor asks Peter Siner to take his hand-baggage and step into the Jim Crow car. The request comes as a sort of surprise to the negro who has just graduated from Harvard, for his four years in the North have somewhat blurred his recollections of the segregation of his race in the South, but he complies at once.

Here is the theme of "Birthright," by T. S. Stribling (Century Co., \$1.90)—the problem of the educated negro. Siner's desire is to work for the elevation of his race through education. He wants to open a school for the colored population of Hooker's Bend, and for that purpose buys a small property near the village. It is only when the papers are signed that he reads the deed which he finds contains a clause that no school shall be opened on the premises. This fraud on the part of the prominent banker who sold him the land is considered an exquisite piece of humor by the white residents of Hooker's Bend and shows more plainly than any sermon one of the degradations consequent upon slavery.

The picture of the negro quarter of the place, known as Niggertown, with its ramshackle cabins, dusty road and tainted well, is something appalling, and the absence of any knowledge or practise of hygiene is amazing to the reader accustomed to Boards of Health and building regulations. Peter returns to these squalid surroundings with a resignation born of familiarity and tries to arouse in his own people a desire for education and self-improvement. It is useless. He gets no help or encouragement from the white residents, who are as ignorant in their way as the blacks, and the born indolence of the negroes is impossible to overcome. Matters are complicated by Peter's falling in love with a pretty octoroon who has all the charm and all the frailty of her kind. She, too, has been away to school and has some ideas of self-improvement, and the story ends with their marriage and departure for Chicago where they will have a better chance in life, for Peter sees all too clearly that there is no place for him in a spot like Hooker's Bend.

Spark-C

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Ignition Tester

Sees all
Knows all
Tells all
About your
Ignition

Spark-C finds ignition troubles almost instantly. All you do is touch the point of Spark-C to the plugs or along the wiring to the coil or distributor and read the result in the "window" of the Tester.

Spark-C tests ignition systems of all gas-driven engines, whether the current comes from dry cells, storage battery or magneto.

Your automotive dealer or garageman has Spark-C Ignition Testers, or can get them from his jobber or our nearest sales office.

Price
\$1.50

in the
United States



Westinghouse Lamp Company
Executive Offices, 165 Broadway, New York
District Sales Offices in Principal Cities

Westinghouse

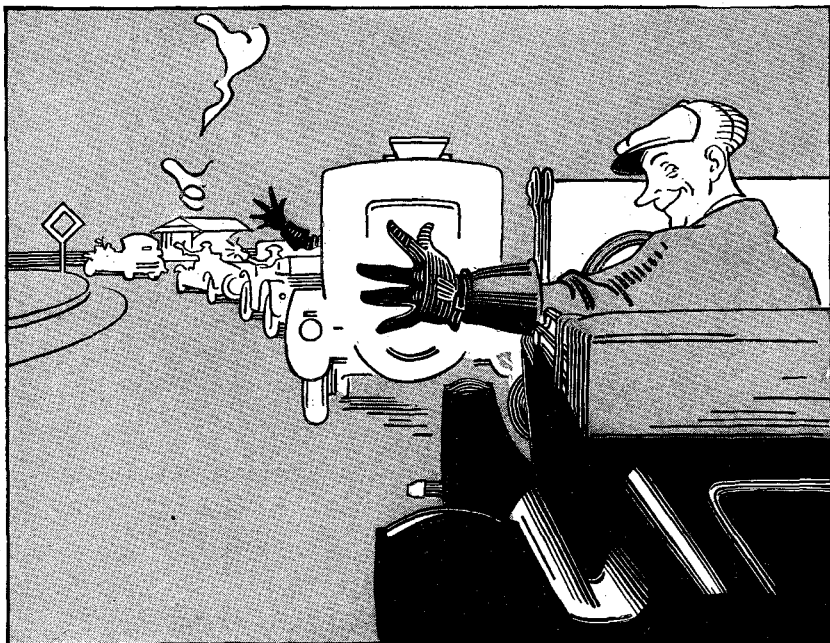
As a true picture of the life it describes, even those who have never been south of Mason and Dixon's line must be convinced, and as a portrayal of the evils and injustice of miscegenation it should give even the strongest admirer of Southern life cause for meditation. It also throws a light, in the attitude of the really amiable Captain Renfrew, upon the scientific attainments of a really conservative Southern gentleman. "The library was not an ordinary compilation of the world's thought; it, too, was an attorney's special pleading against the equality of man. Any book or theory that upheld the equality of man was carefully excluded from the shelves. Darwin's great hypothesis, and every development springing from it, had been banned, because the moment that a theory was propounded of the great biologic relationship of all flesh, from worms to vertebrates, there instantly followed a corollary of the brotherhood of man." But not much else could be expected from an old gentleman who believed that slavery was placed in America to rear up giants of political leadership in order that she might weather the revolutions of the world.

The author is a Southerner who writes of what he has seen and known, who recognizes the evil, but has no opinion to offer, no remedy to suggest. As one reads and perceives the attitude of the white citizens toward the negro, their stupidity and dishonesty, a feeling of despair ensues, while the indolence, the indifference and the lax moral standard of the colored people themselves lead one to realize the wonderful work done at Hampton and Tuskegee, and marvel that any one should have had the courage or the faith to attempt it. There is no propaganda in the book.

NO FLAPPER, THANK YOU!

GOLDIE GREEN has had the most ordinary upbringing, and is the oldest daughter in a family distinguished for little but its weakness and its failures. When she makes her appearance she is ticker-seller for a motion-picture house in a Chicago suburb. She sits in the little cage out in front, looking through the glass at the world as it passes, talking slang to it, sizing it up, smiling at it, and quite wise to its tricks, particularly the tricks of the men who want to make dates and get what they can out of any concession they may be able to wring from her. In fact, she is exchanging badinage with just such a man at the instant when we make her acquaintance. Her brother chances to butt in on the little interchange, and attacks the person, getting a black eye for his pains. Goldie has not seen the encounter. She would have laughed if she had, for she can take care of herself, and she has a most definite notion of what this brother amounts to, and of how futile his championship would necessarily prove. P. Heigham, or Perce, as Goldie calls him, was small, serious and worried. He understood little of what went on about him, and of the life his sister led he was entirely ignorant. His devotions were the local Y and his clerkship, and such reforms as happened to be in the wind.

Samuel Merwin, in "Goldie Green" (Bobbs, Merrill & Co., \$2.00), has written a book about the modern girl that has nothing of the flapper element in it, that gives us an individual who is representative of a type, a type impossible a generation ago, a type that meets the demands of life with a smiling courage, with entire self-confidence, with a knowledge beyond that ever acquired by its maternal predecessors, and that pits its brains and its beauty



How to Stop a Ford without "Jerking"



That faithful little car wasn't made to stop with "jerking" and "chattering". Faulty lubrication is the reason some Ford owners have this trouble.

"Chattering" need worry Ford owners no more, because "F" Autoline Oil for Fords will stop "jerky" starting, stopping and reversing.

"F" Autoline for Fords is a motor-oil—not a miracle. It softens the fabric in the brake and transmission band linings and lets them grip the transmission drum as they should.

Dealers recommend "F" Autoline Oil. The Hosbach Motor Company, authorized Ford dealers in Baltimore, writes: "The smooth starting and stopping experienced as the result of the use of your oil is remarkable."

"F" Autoline Oil is made by a 90-year-old company, makers of "OO" Autoline Oil, one of the few oils recommended in the Franklin Owners' handbook for use in Franklin Cars.

Drain all the oil from your crank case and fill it with "F" Autoline Oil for Fords. If the "chatter" isn't stopped, go back and get your money. You don't risk a penny. We guarantee that your Ford will run smoothly.

Look for the red Autoline Oil sign that points the way to a dealer or garage that sells "F" Autoline Oil for Fords.



AUTOLINE OIL COMPANY

AUTOMOTIVE SALES DEPARTMENT

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY, BALTIMORE

PACIFIC COAST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

REFINERY: CORAOPOLIS, PA. "F"

SALES OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

AUTOLINE OIL

"for your motor's sake"

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

against men in the open field of the world's opportunities and wins what it wants.

But that biff in the eye was to have consequences. It was to start Goldie on the upward trail, and it was to open wide doors on the world.

Goldie is a vivid thing, loving life, loving the contacts and the dangers and the thrills of life, loving to have what she calls a scrap on her hands. The more difficult the situation, the better it suited her. When every bit of her brain and all her nervous energy were being used to the full, then she was happy.

The man who had punched her brother in the eye proves to be a friend in a business way of Mr. Green, of Papa. He is coming, and does come, to dinner that evening to discuss a contract which will give Green the agency of a car insurance for Sunbury. Action is swift when Goldie, Perce and Mr. Williamson meet at the family board. It ends with the abrupt withdrawal of Williamson, and the despair of poor Papa, who has been gradually going down and who had looked for this new job to give him breathing space.

But Goldie sees her chance, and takes it. She becomes the agent, and she is a good one. And from then on we follow her increasingly brilliant career and her mental growth and breeding.

Mr. Merwin has perhaps made this growth too sudden and too speedy. Goldie never makes a mistake, nor even a slip. She handles the men with whom she comes into contact both in a business way and emotionally with the completest self-possession and success. She sees her way straight, and she walks right ahead. Her family is impossible, but she uses it as a spur, not a drag. Goldie is convincing, however, for all her infallibility. She has clear ideas and she can work—work endlessly and keep her enthusiasm. She has the gift for snatching at opportunity, and her mind runs along with a plan, maturing it as it goes.

This is woman's day, and in this story we are shown the product of the last few years of forward marching. Girls no longer grow up inside sheltering walls, they are in the open, and they are expected from their teens to give an account of themselves in a productive, money-making way. Mr. Merwin calls the age the most materialistic and sordid period of self-indulgence in the modern history of man. There is too much of everything—too much money, too many jewels, too many automobiles—the crass triumph of money over faith and beauty. But he shows us the good side of this most modern period too. The frankness possible between men and women, the good comradeship, the honesty. Goldie, compared to her whining, selfish, silly and extravagant mother, is as fresh and sweet a human development as the world has known, and it is the period that has done it. We have a lot to cure in this modern life, but we have a lot to be thankful for, and Mr. Merwin is singularly able to paint both pros and cons. He has written not only a good story, but a story that will bear thinking about, and has drawn an original portrait of a type that has sprung up almost over night, the wholesome, sound, expert and clever contrast to the flapper, who has been studied and discussed ad nauseam, and who is neither so significant nor so interesting as the Goldies of to-day.

A LOVER NOT A MURDERER

IMAGINE a billiard-room of an English country house where Mary Trevert has just refused Robin Greve, the man she loves, announcing at the same time her engagement to their host, Hartley Parrish, a man of unknown antecedents but enormous wealth. This is a great blow to Robin who abruptly leaves the billiard-room and, passing through the hall where many of the guests are seated, goes past the library into the garden. Fifteen minutes later a shot is heard from the library where Parrish was busy and, on an entrance being forced, he is found lying on the floor, a pistol in his hand, a bullet in his heart. The police are summoned, the guests and servants are questioned, the usual procedure followed. Was it murder or suicide? Opinion is divided. Thus the scene is set for those who enjoy a good detective story, and their name is legion, and to them "The Yellow Streak" (Houghton Mifflin Co., \$1.75) by Valentine Williams, can be recommended. Unlike some detective stories Robin is not at once arrested on general principles as being the person whom the reader would least like to believe guilty. A certain amount of suspicion attaches to him as having been the last person seen in the vicinity of the crime, but even the rural police perceive that something more is necessary in the way of evidence, and the fact that he at once sets about helping solve the mystery soon clears him.

Robin has found on the floor of the library, and mechanically pocketed, a ball of gray letter paper which puzzles him when he looks at it later, for it is blank except for a date in one corner, but full of a number of small rectangular slits. Here is the one weak point in the story. Even if this were not a well-known form of cipher any intelligent person should be able to guess its use on sight, but Robin does not, and it only adds one more to his perplexities. The police are inclined to consider the case one of suicide, but Robin is not so sure. Opposite the library window, on a little elevation, is a rose-garden, and while Robin is making his observations he notices that the bark from one of the rustic poles has recently been shorn away as if by a bullet. Another puzzle is that the butler is sure he heard voices in the library before the shot was fired, a fact which tends to incriminate Robin, tho he swears he had not entered the room.

Of course Mr. Parrish's correspondence is investigated, but it is only by chance that Robin learns from an ex-private secretary of the dead man that certain letters marked "Personal" were never to be opened except by the man to whom they were addressed. On one occasion the secretary opened one of these by mistake, and altho he went at once to Mr. Parrish to tell what he had done he was immediately dismissed. These letters, young Wright went on to say, were written on blue-gray paper and came from a firm in Rotterdam, and he added that whenever his chief received one of these letters he became very gloomy. Moreover, he also ventured the opinion that the case was one of blackmail.

And now Bruce Wright joins in the search and the result of his first effort proves to Robin's satisfaction what he had been pretty sure of for some time—that Mr. Parrish had been murdered. Wright has an interview with the financier's valet and learns from him that his employer's pistol had a silencer on it, which has disappeared. This accounts for only one shot having been heard, the second one, fired from the outside; the first one, the one which

grazed the post in the rose-garden, having been inaudible on account of the silencer, which argues that the murderer must have entered the room and removed the silencer from his victim's pistol.

There is a good deal yet to be done before the mystery is cleared up, and before that Mary Trevert makes a hurried journey to Rotterdam and is in considerable danger before Robin comes to the rescue, but everything is finally wound up in a most satisfactory manner. The story is interesting and none the less so because it is less sensational than many of its kind. Robin is not imprisoned for a crime of which he is guiltless nor is the reader's blood made to run cold by tortures inflicted upon helpless victims. The mystery slowly unfolds, and when the author has finished telling his story, he stops.

MAMMON RENAMED

CLEVE HARROD is the ugly duckling in a family of kindly, commonplace, sensible people. He likes to read, he wants to go to college, and his strong ambition and firm purpose is to write. Before he finishes his course at the University, his father dies, leaving so little money that a readjustment of the family life is necessary. Cleve's brothers are working and Cleve is anxious to help, but his talents, such as they are, do not seem to be very marketable, and he is glad to get a job in the Sunshine Bakery where he makes friends with a cheerful person of low degree named George Tarvey who is employed there as baker, and who may be described as a typical American, inasmuch as no other country could possibly produce him.

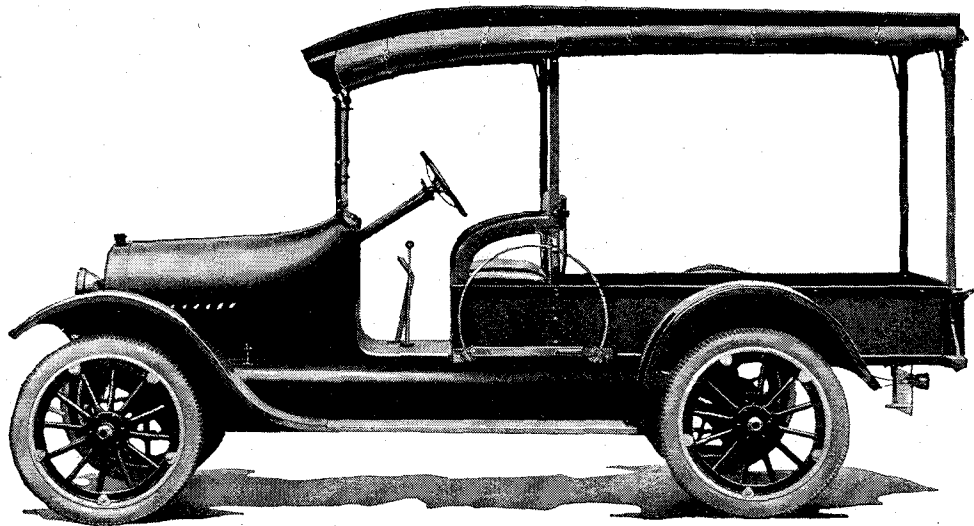
The Middle West seems likely to be with us late and often, but in spite of popular successes not every one can write the history of a plain, ordinary, middle-class and Middle-West family and not only make it interesting but make the reader feel as if he would like to know them. Mary S. Watts has done this in some of her earlier books, and in "The House of Rimmon" (Macmillan, \$2.00) the story opens in a small Western college town, tho the principal characters soon leave it for busier scenes.

The war breaks out, and even before the United States takes a hand great changes are felt. When the time comes Cleve enlists, but never goes overseas, and when peace comes he feels a strong reluctance to return to his old home, so he turns his steps to New York and embarks upon the real adventure of trying to earn his living in a strange place. He has a little money, having saved his pay, and when that is gone, instead of starving to death in a garret or blowing his brains out he goes out and gets a job in a small restaurant; later, the proprietor being run in for violating the Volstead Act, Cleve ships as steward on a steamer running to Bermuda.

In the meantime Tarvey has turned up, and with him his sister, whom he admires and adores, a beautiful girl, who is one of the best drawn characters in the book. Sophy has been a chorus girl, and in spite of her errors in taste is a good sort, but her health having given out, her brother is taking care of her, his affection mingled with keen anxiety, and he is only too glad to get a job as cook in a Bermuda hotel, for that means a good winter climate for Sophy.

To this hotel, which is also the one where Cleve spends his off days, comes a successful writer who interests himself in Cleve's work and gives him the help he needs to get before the public. So Cleve goes back to

Economical Transportation for Business



The World's Lowest Priced FULLY EQUIPPED Light Delivery



*For Economical
Transportation*

\$ **525** *f. o. b.
Flint,
Mich.*

*Complete with Body, as illustrated
Commercial Chassis Only, \$465*



*For Economical
Transportation*

A noted expert in transportation has stated that its next stage of development will not be through the introduction of new means for transportation, but through more efficient and economical use of existing means.

The continuous aim of the Chevrolet Motor Company is to produce modern fully equipped automobiles that afford economical transportation at the lowest possible price.

In the passenger car field, through this policy, Chevrolet has won first place in volume of sales of standard, fully equipped cars. The car here illustrated warrants the expectation that Chevrolet will quickly achieve similar distinction in the commercial field.

Chevrolet Light Delivery consists of the same New Superior model chassis that is so popular in our passenger car line, with full modern me-

chanical and electrical equipment, and also includes the open express body illustrated, already attached.

For a moderate additional charge, two extra seats may be had making it convertible into a school or hotel bus, or a depot car for country estates.

The chassis can be had without body for \$465 f. o. b. Flint, Mich., for use with special bodies made to fit it by the Martin Parry Company and other large body builders.

All of our 5,000 dealers show and demonstrate the various types of this model and also our Model G and T trucks of greater power and larger capacity.

Concerns in the market for more economical transportation of merchandise or salesmen are requested to write our Fleet Sales Division.

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan

Division of General Motors Corporation

World's Largest Manufacturer
of Low Priced Fully Equipped
Automobiles

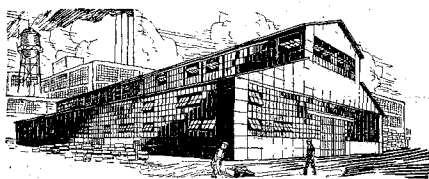
5,000 Dealers and Service
Stations Throughout the World

Applications will be considered
from High Grade Dealers in Ter-
ritories not adequately Covered

TRUSCON STANDARD BUILDINGS

Exactly Meet Your Needs

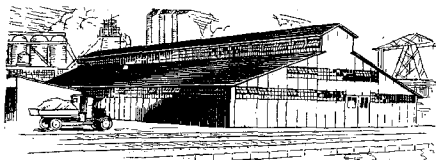
The purposes for which Truscon Standard Buildings are being used are innumerable. Their economy, permanence and adaptability are continually suggesting new uses. Made entirely of interchangeable steel units, they exactly fit individual needs.



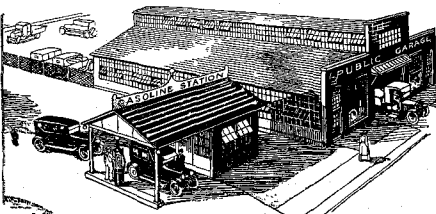
Factories—In every industry Truscon Standard Buildings are being used not only for large factories, with cranes and monorails, but for storehouses, foundries, garages, time offices, cafeterias, etc. They provide ideal working conditions.



Shops—There is a type and size of Truscon Standard Building for every shop and manufacturing need. Permanent, fireproof, daylighted, well-ventilated, they also provide supports for shafting, etc.



Warehouses—Fireproof, economical in cost and quickly erected with minimum labor cost, Truscon Standard Buildings are furnished in all sizes and can be readily enlarged or re-erected in new locations with 100% salvage.



Garages--Filling Stations

Truscon Garages designed with any desired front provide perfect ventilation, ample daylight and unobstructed floor space. Truscon Filling Stations are good looking, fireproof, and sturdy—readily dismantled and re-erected in new locations without loss.

Write for Information

If you are planning to build, learn how a Truscon Standard Building can serve your needs. Return coupon for valuable suggestions and catalogue.

TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY
YOUNGSTOWN, O. Warehouses and Sales Offices in Principal Cities

Send useful building book and suggestions on building to be used for _____

Size _____ ft. long, _____ ft. wide, _____ ft. high.

Name _____

Address _____ Dept. D6

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

New York and tries his luck with a play. In the meantime he has drifted into a marriage with Sophy, who altho devoted to him and willing to work day and night for him, is entirely unable to appreciate his work.

After various vicissitudes Cleve is encouraged by a success he has with one of the small neighborhood theaters of the town, to offer a play to a producer whom every one will recognize. To his surprise it is accepted provisionally and he meets the impresario to talk over a few necessary changes. He is disgusted to find that these changes, called making it "vital" by the manager, involve the introduction of various indecencies, and Cleve, indignantly refusing, withdraws his play. But, as may be inferred from the title, he finally succumbs. He is cramped for money, Sophy's health is not good, and a sudden demand for some two or three hundred dollars clinches the matter. He makes the desired changes—he bows in the House of Rimmon.

Like all Mrs. Watt's books it is interesting. The narrative flows smoothly, much of the character-drawing is extremely good, and the description of the first night of the play, with its carefully manipulated curtain calls, is accurately done, but the author is at fault in one important particular. So shrewd a manager as Delmar does not prefer the salacious play to the clean one for the simple reason that the former scores only in New York and is valueless on the road.

THE SOLACE OF THE PRAIRIES

"HOW could you kiss a woman like that?" Wife and husband confront each other. For she has found him with the school-teacher in his arms; and it was clear enough that to the woman, anyhow, the embrace meant everything in the world.

Duncan is cool and cynical about it. Yes, he kisses, he finds it interesting to kiss, and for that matter he will probably go on kissing. Let his wife make what she chooses out of it.

So now Chaddie has her problem out in the open, to face and to understand. And she can not simply open the door and walk away from this man, as she wants to. For there is her son, there is her daughter, little children to whom she owes all they need. And among other things they need a father.

Duncan is not only weary of his wife, but of his prairie home. He craves wealth, excitement, the life of the cities. But for Chaddie that desire is past. As she expresses it:

"I don't know what mysterious Divide I have crossed over, but it seems to be peace I want now instead of experience. I'm no longer envious of the East and all it holds. I'm no longer fretting for wider circles of life. . . . What I want now is a better working plan for that which has already been placed before me. . . . There was a time, I know, when I used to fret about the finer things I thought I was losing out of life, about the little handmade fripperies people have been forced to conjure up and carpenter together to console them for having to live in human beehives made of steel and concrete. But I'm beginning to find that joy isn't a matter of geography and companionship, isn't a matter of over-crowded subways. . . ."

There are some remarkable talks between

(SONNEBORN PRODUCTS)



Leakproof Roofs

Just brush a covering of Stormtight on your old or new roofs and they will be leakproof year after year, for many years.

You can protect your roofs against the deterioration and leaks which otherwise will surely come.

You can make your old, leaky, apparently worthless roofs as good as new, without tearing them off.

You can save the money which constant repainting or expensive re-roofing will cost.

Stormtight

FOR USE ON ANY ROOF IN ANY WEATHER

has no weak points, open to weather attacks. It provides a one piece covering without laps, seams or nail holes—several times as thick and durable as a paint film. That's why it lasts for so many years.

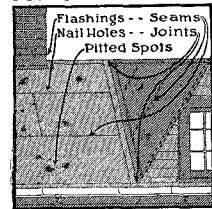
Anyone can apply Stormtight on the tin, paper composition or canvas roofs of homes, factories, garages, outhouses, etc.

Sold by your dealer in all quantities for patching, or enough for your whole roof. If he does not yet carry Stormtight, write us at once.

Send for booklet, "Leakproof Roofs," and testimonials covering years of use.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.
116 Fifth Avenue New York

The Points Where Most Roofs Leak



(SONNEBORN)

WALL PAPER

\$1.12 1,000,000 ROLLS
Will Paper a Room
12 Single Rolls of Side Wall—5 Single Rolls Ceiling Paper and 20 yards of Border of our "Granite" and "Block" patterns will paper Room 12x14, 9 ft. high. Write for Free Sample Catalog of 50 new designs and colorings.

Martin Rosenberger, 264 ROSENBERGER BUILDING Cincinnati, Ohio

In England—

do as England does! Ask for Transportation via London & North Western Railway when visiting the Universities, Washington's, Shakespeare's, and Burns's Country; North Wales, The English, Scottish, and Irish Lakes.

Travel by the ROYAL WEST COAST ROUTE to Scotland.

The Charm of England

Other attractive literature and full information free on application.

John Fairman, Agent,
London & North Western Railway,
200 D Fifth Avenue, New York

the two of them, talks that put their human selves into words. We know them both thoroughly, this woman and this man, and long before Chaddie herself sees that it is impossible for the two to go on living together, we see it. There is a sun-daring sword between these two spirits that must eventually cut them loose from each other.

Arthur Stringer completes his trilogy of the Prairie Woman with this latest volume "The Prairie Child" (Bobbs Merrill, \$2). The three books together make a most penetrating study of a woman's heart and mind, such a study as it would seem almost impossible for a man to succeed in putting on paper. He places this woman in the wide and free environment of the great prairies of the Canadian West, where there is nothing to trammel the view of her. There she stands, under the arch of the sky, and there she works out the problems of her life.

And these are no slight problems, for all that they belong to most human lives. She marries a man with whom she is in love, and who loves her, in a fashion of speaking. That is, he is not the sort of man a woman could tie to with any confidence. He is essentially selfish, and there is a streak of the bully in him. He is vain and he is weak. Yet he has charm, culture and that air of gay domination which appeals to a young girl. Chaddie begins life with him in all confidence. She has a temper that can flare up dangerously, but which is generous and kind, a true sense of humor, which can laugh at herself as well as the world; she is warm of heart and soul, and she becomes passionately devoted to her prairie home, despite the hardships and the labor.

The first book shows her in her happy youth, making the new home livable, meeting the new conditions, loving wholeheartedly, yet beginning now and then to have tremors of doubt as to this man to whom she is linked. The second book takes her with her new rôle of mother, and life suddenly becomes bigger and sterner. She sees more clearly and she feels more deeply. She is determined to walk straight and strong, however difficult the path, and she is determined to be happy in thus walking onward, side by side with a man whom she knows now very well indeed, but for whom a strong affection remains in her heart, for all the disillusion he has brought her.

And now we see her reach the concluding period of her life with Duncan.

Just how Chaddie solves the situation, and what the future holds for her is to be found in Mr. Stringer's book. There are some unlooked-for developments and some tense moments. And Chaddie, in her endeavor to be utterly fair, even leaves the beloved prairies and goes to Calgary—an interesting interlude, that city life, if Calgary may fitly be called by so splendid a title!

The little son plays a large part in this portion of the trilogy, not so much for what he does or says, for he is not obtruded, but for what he is, and for one big gesture which reveals both him and his father beyond any camouflaging. His mother loves him with a white passion she gives to nothing else, but with a fine discretion and restraint that is beautiful.

The story is told, as were the others, in the journal form by Chaddie herself. The novel manages to keep flexible, nevertheless, and it gains a color, a reality that might not have been possible to any other form. It is a book that is worth reading and keeping to read again.

Holeproof Hosiery



© H. H. Co.

Hosiery—The Most Important Detail of Dress Today

IN these days of ankles on display, it's rather nice to display one's ankles—provided, of course, that the hose are Holeproof.

Elegant, lustrous appearance and fine texture mark Holeproof as the hose of style and refinement—and it is famous for its wonderful wearing qualities. The new spring colors in standard and fancy styles in Pure Silk, in Silk Faced, and in Lises, for men and women, are now being shown by leading stores everywhere.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for illustrated booklet and price list

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Limited, London, Ont.

Will your safe stand this?

SUPPOSE your building should burn. Intense heat; falling walls and perhaps an explosion; crashing debris; cold water—will your safe guard its contents?

Every one of these destructive forces has been considered in building

THE NEW Herring-Hall-Marvin SAFE

It has withstood a temperature ranging up to 2100 degrees Fahrenheit before the heat inside reached 300 degrees. This is 30% greater protection than heretofore considered possible.

The New Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe also has the structural strength to withstand falls; to resist the crashing of girders and bricks; to meet the shock of an explosion; and, finally, to stand cold water when at white heat. It is only reasonable to expect this safe to go clear through the worst fire!

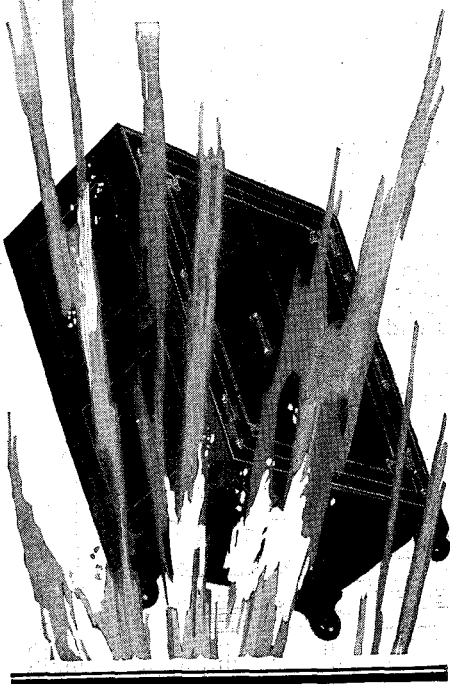
Interchangeable filing equipment for interior to suit your needs. Burglar-proof chest added, if required.

The sixteen larger sizes bear the "A" Label of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.; the six smaller sizes, the "B" Label. Sold by leading dealers.

Write for booklet, "The Most Complete Fire Protection Ever Built," and name of dealer.

Herring-Hall-Marvin
Safe Co.
Hamilton, Ohio

Designers and Builders
of Safes and Bank Vaults
Dealers: Write for agency proposition.



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

BETWIXT LIFE AND DEATH

NOT dead; but very far from being alive." In this state, termed by the author "latent life," organized beings, both animal and vegetable, often persist for a long time. It is discussed in *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.) by Professor D. Fraser Harris, of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Those who have read About's story of "The Man with a Broken Ear," will realize, after perusing what Professor Harris has to tell, that this French tale of long-suspended animation is not so much of an extravaganza as they have hitherto considered it. If asked to say whether an animal lying in the road was alive or dead, we should at once try to arouse it, says Professor Harris; and if the animal jumped up or turned over, we should at once say it was alive; if it failed to do so, we should assume that it was dead. Response or reaction to the environment is then the great criterion of life. He continues:

A living animal organism is characterized by the following capabilities of powers:

(1) It can feed, that is, assimilate to itself material chemically often quite unlike the composition of its own tissues. This digestion and incorporation involves the getting rid of material useless or injurious to the organism. The one word "metabolism" covers all the changes wrought on matter by a living being.

(2) It can transform the potential energy of food into the kinetic energy of heat (animal heat), movement, nerve-energy and electric current.

(3) It is able to resist infection and, within limits, all agencies tending to compromise its integrity.

(4) The living body has a life history; it goes through an orderly sequence of irreversible phases. The living being is never stationary; it has time relations. Amid this constant change of material, personality or identity is maintained.

(5) Finally, it can reproduce itself.

None of these things can a dead organism do; death is a state of infinite physiological inertia.

Livingness is exhibited not only by entire organisms but by their constituent tissues and cells. For tissues and cells can feed, excrete, produce heat and electric current, give rise to anti-bodies, and, finally, produce new elements. The reason for the life of the entire individual is that each of its ultimate constituents is alive.

In judging of the livingness of isolated organs, tissues and cells we must have some convenient method capable of being followed out in the laboratory. The signs of life in the laboratory are, for instance, in the case of muscle—it absorbs oxygen, it gives out carbon dioxide, it produces heat, it twitches or contracts, and finally it can evolve an electric current.

Of all these signs of life, the one mentioned last is by far the most delicate. Even after the heart has ceased to beat, it can still evince electric disturbance. The evolution of electric current is the most delicate sign of life, and it is also the last sign.

Now it is clear that there must be

Get this valuable Book on Better Lawn Care

Every one interested in the care of large, beautiful lawns should have a copy of this book, which tells all about Ideal Power Lawn Mowers. It shows many photos of well-known homes, parks, golf clubs, cemeteries, colleges, etc., where the lawns are cared for the "Ideal Way." It tells about the Ideal Junior, a moderate-priced power mower for medium-sized lawns, the 30-inch Ideal Power Lawn Mower for large lawns, and the Ideal Triplex Power Mower for large parks, golf clubs, etc. Write for this book today—learn how to keep your lawn in better condition at less cost.

Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co.
R. E. OLDS, Chairman
420 Kalamazoo St., Lansing, Mich.
World's Largest Builders of Power Lawn Mowers
Dealers in all principal cities

IDEAL Power Lawn Mowers

Read This! Your Weight Tells the Story

Authorities say "watch your weight!" The best barometer of your health is your weight. Nothing promotes beauty, progress and personal welfare like perfect health. Make daily weighing with-out clothes a habit by means of the

HEALTH-O-METER
"The Pilot of Health"

It is your definite guide to physical perfection. Simply step on and read your weight. Thousands of Health-O-Meters are in successful daily use. See, try and examine the Health-O-Meter at our expense.

Get our special money back offer—you need it now. Full details gladly sent. Address

Continental Scale Works
2126 W. 21st Place, Chicago

For Every Home

She Doesn't Guess—She Knows

WEIGHS UP TO 250 LBS

Write For 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER

FRENCH GLUTEN BREAD

BRUSSON JEUNE

Imported from France

Foremost physicians will prescribe Brusson Jeune Gluten Bread if you have diabetes or obesity. Brusson Bread is scientifically prepared by dieticians of highest standing. Palatable and nutritious. Small in bulk; never becomes stale. 20 million loaves eaten each year. Ask your grocer for Brusson Gluten Bread. Or send \$2.00 for box of 15 loaves. Sent postpaid in United States. Diabetes booklet on request.

GUSTAV MULLER, Importer
18 South William St. NEW YORK

FOR MEN OF BRAINS

Cortez CIGARS

—MADE AT KEY WEST—

BIG SAVING—FREE TRIAL

Easy Payments
Brand-New (Unused)
Direct from Factory

Send postal today for full information about the greatest of all typewriter offers.

Don't miss it. Act now.

ANNELL TYPEWRITER CO.
664 No. 230 East Ohio St. Chicago, Ill.

Mechanical Marvel

degrees of livingness in tissues, for, whereas some, like liver and heart, are intensely alive, others, such as the upper layers of the skin, have little vitality, and yet others—enamel of teeth and horn of nail and hair—are absolutely dead.

It is similar with entire organisms; we can construct a scale of all degrees of livingness from the great physical and mental vitality of a Gladstone at one end, down to the stupidity of the country yokel at the other.

Now vegetables and animals can enter into a certain state in which, altho they are not showing any of the ordinary signs of life, they are nevertheless not dead: this state is called latent life. The only sign of livingness exhibited in latent life is the electric current. A dried seed is a good example of this condition; it seems dead, but the ordinary person can ascertain whether or not it is dead by planting it in the ground and waiting until it has or has not produced a plant. Similarly, to know whether an egg is alive or not, "wait and see" if it hatches. Drying is an excellent method for sending many living things into latent life. In 1719 the Dutch naturalist, Leeuwenhoek, found minute animals called Rotifera dried up in mud, apparently dead, but able to live again when moistened with water.

This rising as it were from the dead is called Anabiosis. Besides the Rotifera, or wheel-animalcules, other minute animals, the Tardigrada, or bear animalcules, the Anguillulidæ, or paste-eels, and some kinds of thread worms, are all known to be able to survive extreme degrees of desiccation for as long as twelve years.

Obviously, only simple or lowly animals can live after being dried up; and yet the wheel-animalcules are not so extremely simple, seeing that they have a nervous system.

A much more widely applicable method of sending organisms into latent life is that of cooling them, says Professor Harris. The bacteria, the simplest of all plants, show extraordinary resistance to refrigeration, for they can be frozen down to the temperature of liquid air and yet retain their vitality. The fact that the "germs" of decomposition of meat can be sent into latent life by being frozen is taken advantage of in the commercial process of cold storage. He goes on:

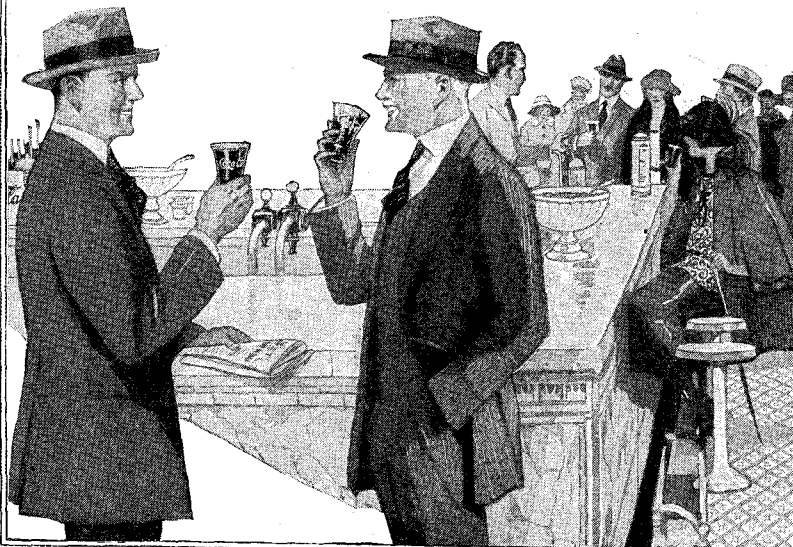
Recent research on the preservation of fruit in refrigerators has shown that the spores of the Black Spot fungus can be kept for six months at minus five degrees centigrade, and yet germinate at ordinary temperatures. The whole problem of the storage of fruit is being studied in the light of recent work in biology. Fruits pulled off the tree are still alive. They are ripening, and this consists in their ferments forming sugar out of unsweet materials. By being chilled, however, fruits can be brought into latent life, which is evidently the condition to have them in if storage for a long time is desired.

Coming now to the animal kingdom, Sir Ernest Shackleton has reported that in the South Polar seas there are certain lowly marine organisms frozen motionless in the ice for ten months in the year, but able to swim about actively for the other two. Physiologists know that snails, water-beetles, insects, frogs and fish can withstand temperatures so low that warm-blooded animals would be killed outright. A fish has been frozen in a block of ice,

Thirst can't be denied even by busy men



The Coca-Cola Company
Atlanta, Ga.





Her God-Speed Gift of Flowers

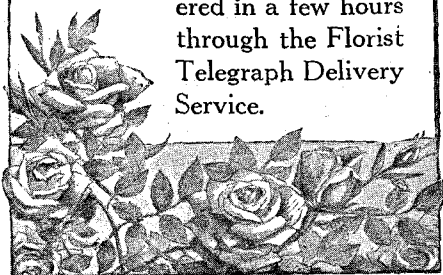
"God-Speed" is a word not often used nowadays, but the spirit of its genuine old-time sweetness returns when you "say it with flowers."

How different the journey companioned by the thought that somebody cares. And in life's journey how pleasant the way when garlanded about each stepping-stone of time—our birthdays—are those God-speed remembrances from friends expressed in flowers.

"Say it with Flowers"

Your Florist will be glad to aid in your selections of floral tokens appropriate for every occasion.

Flowers may be telegraphed to any place in the United States or Canada and delivered in a few hours through the Florist Telegraph Delivery Service.



SCIENCE AND INVENTION Continued

then sawn in half along with the ice and each half has, on being melted, performed active movements.

On the approach of winter frogs descend into the mud at the bottom of the pond and there rest in latent life until next spring; this is their form of hibernation. In all probability they are not frozen stiff, but their life processes must be at an exceedingly low ebb. Snakes behave in a similar manner.

The warm-blooded animals can not withstand anything like the extreme degrees of drying and chilling which the more lowly and hardy animals are able to endure. Nevertheless, tissue changes can become so deprent that a state of virtually latent life can be entered upon. Such a condition is seen in the hibernation or winter sleep of bears, tortoises, hedgehogs, dormice and marmosets. We learn from these cases of hibernation that even after breathing ceases, the animal may yet live; but it may surprise some readers to learn that even after the heart has ceased beating the organism does not necessarily die all at once. The fact is, many of the tissues of the body live for a long time after the body as a whole is dead.

Can a human being enter into the state of latent life? The answer is "Yes"; but no human being can be dried up or frozen stiff like some of the lowlier creatures and yet live.

What is known as trance or narcolepsy is the form which latent life takes in the human being. Every now and again we hear of cases of persons, usually young women, going into profound and prolonged sleep from which they do not awake for weeks or months. Stories of persons "laid out" for the undertaker, and reviving on his arrival are not unknown.

Still more extraordinary are the narratives of the Fakirs of India, who are said to allow themselves to be built up in sealed tombs for weeks without food and to be alive at the end of that time. Reports of these cases of human suspended animation are now too numerous and too well authenticated to be set aside.

Many people if asked to give an example of suspended animation would refer to the case of some one apparently dead through drowning. Speaking strictly, a drowned person is *not* in latent life. On the contrary, a drowned person is dying; but most fortunately, the several tissues do not die the moment the individual as a whole dies, but can survive long enough to be revivable if only enough oxygen can reach them sufficiently soon.

The latent life of isolated tissues is a remarkable phenomenon. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute has actually been successful in causing tissues isolated from chick embryos to grow in glass vessels in a drop of blood-plasma, for as long a time as two or three years at ordinary temperatures. When, however, this "culture" was placed in a refrigerator all growth was stopt, and as long as it was chilled, it exhibited no growth, the isolated tissues having gone into latent life. Fragments of heart muscle can similarly be kept for two or three months.

The state of latent life may be regarded as a condition of high resistance toward those conditions which make for death. All poisons tend to kill protoplasm, to immobilize it; death is the complete immobilization of living molecules; whereas

HOW CAN I ENJOY RADIO at home?

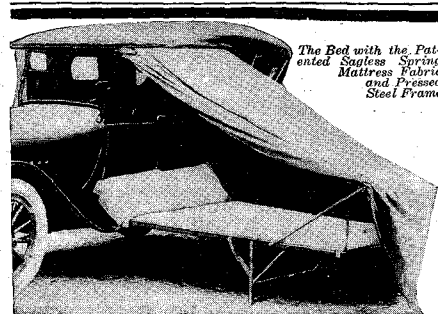
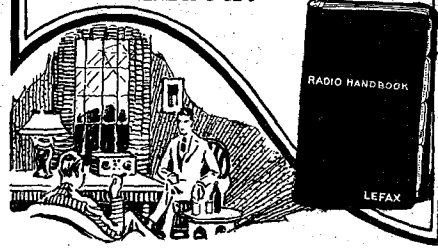
What is the best way for me to listen to the daily concerts, news, government reports, sporting results, etc.? What kind of set will I need? How shall I put up my aerial? Just what are the different pieces of apparatus for?

Lefax Radio Handbook is the one recognized authority where you can get dependable information on every phase of radio. Whether you buy a complete outfit or make it yourself, Lefax will explain just how it works and how you can change it to get best results under varying conditions.

The authors are the heads of the United States Bureau of Standards Radio Laboratory! Lefax knows all—tells how—and never grows old! New events, new developments, will be covered as fast as they happen on new sheets sent FREE to every owner up till July 1st, 1923. Get your handbook now for a full year of Lefax service free! Order a copy from your dealer or send \$3.50 direct to

LEFAX, Inc., 167C South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lefax \$3.50
RADIO HANDBOOK



SCHILLING'S AUTO-CAMP

TOURISTS' STANDARD FOR PAST SIX YEARS. No Bed To Tote, No Stakes To Drive. Nested side rails pivotally swing from running board and pressed steel frame construction prevents deflection. Only Mattress Fabric wherein each supporting element is incased and held in place in canvas resting surface. No Tangling or Kinking. Tent absolutely water and mildew proof.

Write for Catalog
The L. F. Schilling Co., Dept. D, Salem, O.

HAY FEVER—ASTHMA
ROSE COLD
Keep Pollen and Dust out of your Nose.
Tiny NASAL FILTER Aids Breathing.
\$1.00 Postpaid
NASAL FILTER CO., Saint Paul, Minn.

Distinctive Sight Seeing
ROYAL BLUE LINE
MOTOR TOURS
BOSTON · NEW YORK · WASHINGTON
PHILADELPHIA · CHICAGO · HAVANA
Superior Cars, Superior Service
The only way - Interesting - Economical
Maps and Guides free at Tourist Agents
or mailed 2¢ for each city. Address
ROYAL BLUE LINE, Boston, Mass.

latent life is a degree or stage toward this end. Upon this partial immobilization depends the efficacy of a large number of our drugs and the action of many poisons. To abolish consciousness we administer chloroform. The anesthetic really tends to immobilize the brain cells, the cells of the breathing center and the heart cells; what the surgeon wants is unconsciousness to pain without heart paralysis which would mean death.

"The organism in latent life is not dead, but it is very far from being fully alive. In living matter, the molecular whirl is at its intensest; in latent life the molecular whirl is for a time arrested; in death the molecular whirl has been stopt for ever. In life 'the sands of time' are running out rapidly; in latent life the stream has stopt; in death the sand is all in the lower globe."

MORE ABOUT UNDERWEIGHT

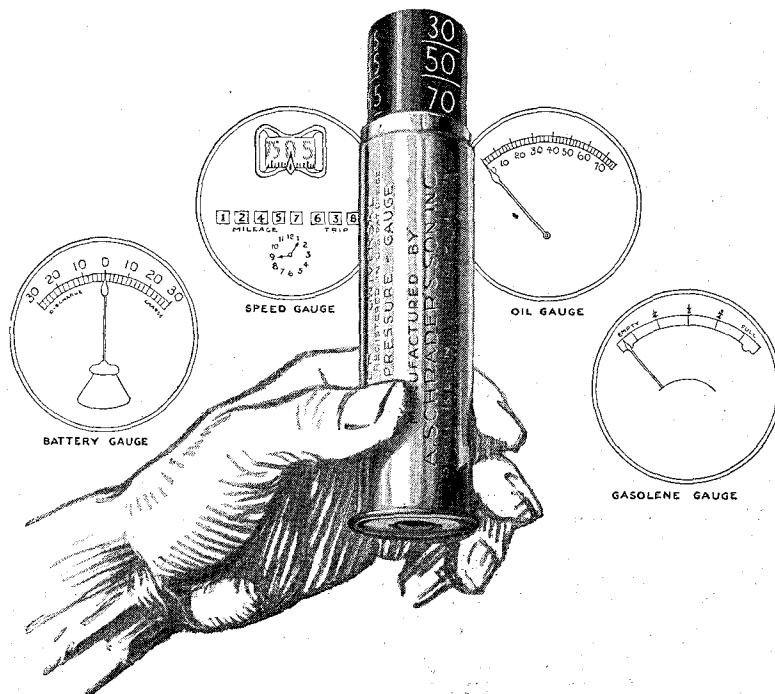
THE conclusions of the article on "The Great Underweight Delusion," contributed to *The Outlook* by C. K. Taylor, of Carteret Academy, Orange, N. J., and quoted recently in these columns, are opposed by Mrs. Ernest R. Grant, director of the Children's Health Crusade, Washington, D. C., in a later issue of the same magazine. Mr. Taylor's contention is that a child is underweight only when he weighs less than he ought, and he denies that height alone is a sufficient criterion of what he ought to weigh. Mrs. Grant believes that average height and average weight correspond sufficiently for us to rely on the standard tables commonly used for comparisons. The weight of a child, Mrs. Grant says, is a practical index of his physical condition. If he is habitually 7 per cent. or more underweight for height, he is considered by many prominent pediatricians to be seriously in need of attention. When given a thorough examination, he will show marked signs of malnutrition. She continues:

"Records based on a study of 22,000,000 school children during 1918 showed 20 per cent. of the American school children are malnourished," says Dr. Thomas B. Wood, of Columbia University, Chairman of the Committee on Health Problems of the National Council of Education.

"Extended studies have shown conclusively that children 7 per cent. or more underweight for height require treatment," to quote Dr. William R. P. Emerson, Director of the Nutrition Clinics for Delicate Children, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Of the first thousand underweight children examined at the Health Clinic at Montreal, Canada, a total of 6,404 defects were found, or an average of 6.4 defects per child," to quote H. R. Y. Reid, Director of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

"Referring to 'The Great Underweight Delusion,' in the March 15 issue of *The Outlook*, the article gives as illustration the hypothetical case of a 'slender, wiry boy' 12½ per cent. underweight. The cause of underweight is assigned solely to heredity. Because the 'hypothetical boy' is 'noisy and obstreperous' his hypothetical father considers him in good physical condition. No report is given of the result of a careful physical examination for detecting the underlying physical defects or faulty food



Own a Tire Gauge Too

You can't put a tire pressure gauge on your instrument board, but you can carry one in your pocket or tool-box.

At all times you should know the amount of air in your tires.

Too much air and your car rides like a truck with solid tires.

Not enough air and your tires lose their strength by bending and flexing as they roll over the road and by straining and stretching the fabric or cords at every bump.

Don't guess at the air in your tires. Nine times out of ten the driver who guesses he has enough air has too much or not enough.

Don't depend on borrowing a tire gauge. Own your own gauge. A Schrader Tire Gauge will cost you \$1.25. The mere knowledge that your spare tire is fully inflated is worth that.

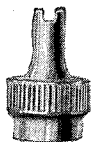
Air is free. You can put in as much as you want, without cost. You can let out too much without waste.

The Schrader Tire Gauge will last for years. It will not go wrong. It will not register inaccurately. Bold white figures on a black background stand out like figures on a slate.

Sold by garages, hardware stores and motor accessory stores.

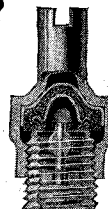
A. SCHRADER'S SON, Inc., Brooklyn, New York
Chicago Toronto London

SCHRADER VALVE CAPS



5¢

literally seal in the air. A dome-shaped rubber washer reinforced by an arched metal plate fits tightly over the valve. The valve pin cannot be depressed. This Valve Cap is simple and effective equipment for keeping air sealed in tires.



Five caps in a metal box, 25c.

SCHRADER

TIRE-PRESSURE-GAUGE

and health habits which ordinarily produce underweight in all but 'hypothetical children.'

"The assertion is made that 'whole races are typically slender, with weight below the general average.' However, no statistics are given to prove this assertion nor to specify that such races are underweight for height.

"To quote Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, Chief Medical Inspector of the Public Schools, Washington, D. C.: 'It has been my experience that children who are seven per cent. or more underweight for height when given a thorough examination are found to be in poor physical condition. That they improve in health, strength, and vigor when their physical defects, health and food habits are corrected, and that this improvement is accompanied by increase in weight.'

"The article further states: 'Folks with the weighing delusion' demonstrated that one-third of the children of a New Jersey town were underweight and that the same condition existed in 'private academies patronized by the well-to-do.' While the writer characterized this as a 'frightful delusion,' he made no attempt to show that these underweight children were not suffering from physical defects, faulty food or health habits, or some other reason needing correction; nor does he seem to take cognizance of the fact that the figures of this little New Jersey town curiously enough coincide with the percentage of the physically unfit as revealed by the draft statistics of 1918.

"Another statement is that the 'essence of the delusion' is that 'there is only one normal healthy type of build . . . the worshipful average.' Averages and measurements are very necessary factors in the scientific study of any problem. Individuals are measured mentally, and the rating obtained has much significance when compared with the average. If there occurs a variation from the accepted average, the cause is carefully studied and the significance of the variation from the average depends in each case upon the cause. The average is the basis for estimating the degree of variations from normal in all of these measurements. Therefore, in studying the health and nutrition of children variations from the average normal weight for height is an important factor in the discovery of cases needing correction. For it is the consensus of opinion of all of these 'deluded people' who are working with the underweight children that a child seven per cent. or more underweight for height is in serious need of attention, and when given a thorough examination he will be found to have a much higher percentage of physical defects than children of an average normal weight for height, and, furthermore, when these underweight children have had their physical defects corrected and are brought up to normal weight for height they are in much better physical condition, more alert mentally, and make much better progress in their school work."

A reply to this criticism, made by Mr. C. K. Taylor, author of the original article, follows it in *The Outlook*, Mr. Taylor acknowledges that Mrs. Grant has said many things that are seriously true and so much that should be known to many who are careless. It seems almost ungrateful, he says, to make any adverse comments at all, and yet one or two points must be touched upon, for the fact is that in depending so much upon mere weight comparisons many child-welfare workers do not go nearly as far as they should. He goes on:

"Noticing the weight of children was a first step. It has served a great purpose. It has drawn the attention of thousands of school folk and parents to many formerly unnoticed factors affecting the health of children. But it does not go nearly as far as it should.

"First of all, when children more than seven per cent. below average weight are treated for malnutrition, or some other ill, real or supposed (real in far too many cases), the fact is neglected that children within the limits of the average, or even children having weight over the average, may also have malnutrition or some other ill. The writer has seen too many children in clinic and elsewhere not to have observed many cases of this kind. And so it is that by emphasizing attention to slender children almost exclusively we are neglecting the great mass of children who may be heavier—more heavily framed, for instance—and who in many cases need special care and diet just as much as do those who weigh less. For this reason alone we are right in demanding a medical examination for every school child, whatever the weight, and a subsequent treatment of each child according to the findings of that medical examination. In brief, we utterly refuse to accept anything so unreliable as a weight comparison in lieu of a medical examination.

"And this brings us to the term 'underweight' itself. What does it really mean? Well, many would have us believe that it means a certain percentage below the general average weight for the same age and height. Many physicians have agreed with the writer that this can not be real underweight, for it does not

allow for individual differences of build. We believe that underweight exists when an individual is below the weight that individual should have, and that this can not be told by comparing that individual's weight with general averages, but specifically and solely by a medical examination. When the medical examination shows that a child has malnutrition or other serious ill, one can well believe that the child's weight is below what it should be. And this is a very serious matter, needing all the fine care and attention the thousands of devoted child-welfare workers and medical examiner can give.

"The writer is the last one to deny the existence of real underweight. It is frightfully prevalent. But the writer insists that it is not strictly confined to children who are below the general average in weight, and that therefore every child should be given a medical examination, and this and other similar ills be given proper care and treatment."

ALUMINUM IN PLANTS

THE METAL ALUMINUM is one of the chief constituents of the earth's crust, yielding precedence in quantity only to oxygen and silicon. Until recently it has been supposed, however, that it played no important part in the vital processes of plants or animals. This view is opposed by the researches of a Bohemian scientist, Dr. Julius Stoklasa, Director of the Government Experiment Station at the Technical High School in Prague. Investigation by Dr. Stoklasa and his associates has shown that the presence of aluminum is of great physiological importance in certain families of plants. Furthermore, it is intimately connected with production of color in various plants and animals, and even in minerals. Drought-loving plants—those that thrive best in deserts, on steppes and on sandy beaches—contain very minute quantities of aluminum. Moisture-loving plants, on the other hand—those which grow in water or near it—contain very large quantities of this metal. Certain cryptogams, such as sea-weeds, contain considerable quantities of it, even when dried. In the more highly organized plants, aluminum is concentrated more especially in the underground portions—roots, bulbs, etc., but it is also stored up among the reserve materials in their seeds. Those plants which prefer a moderate amount of moisture contain but little aluminum when they develop in a dry location, but large quantities when grown on damp or swampy ground. Dr. Stoklasa concludes from his observations that aluminum exerts a marked influence upon the chemical processes which take place in moisture-loving plants. Another interesting observation is that the presence of aluminum acts as a protection to the plant in soils which contain unduly large amounts of iron or manganese. He declares that aluminum is an absolutely indispensable constituent of moisture-loving plants which vegetate in a soil rich in iron compounds, since these would otherwise tend to injure the cells. This investigator also finds that aluminum, together with iron and manganese, plays an important rôle in the formation of the colors of flowers. Writing in *Die Umschau* (Frankfurt), he observes:

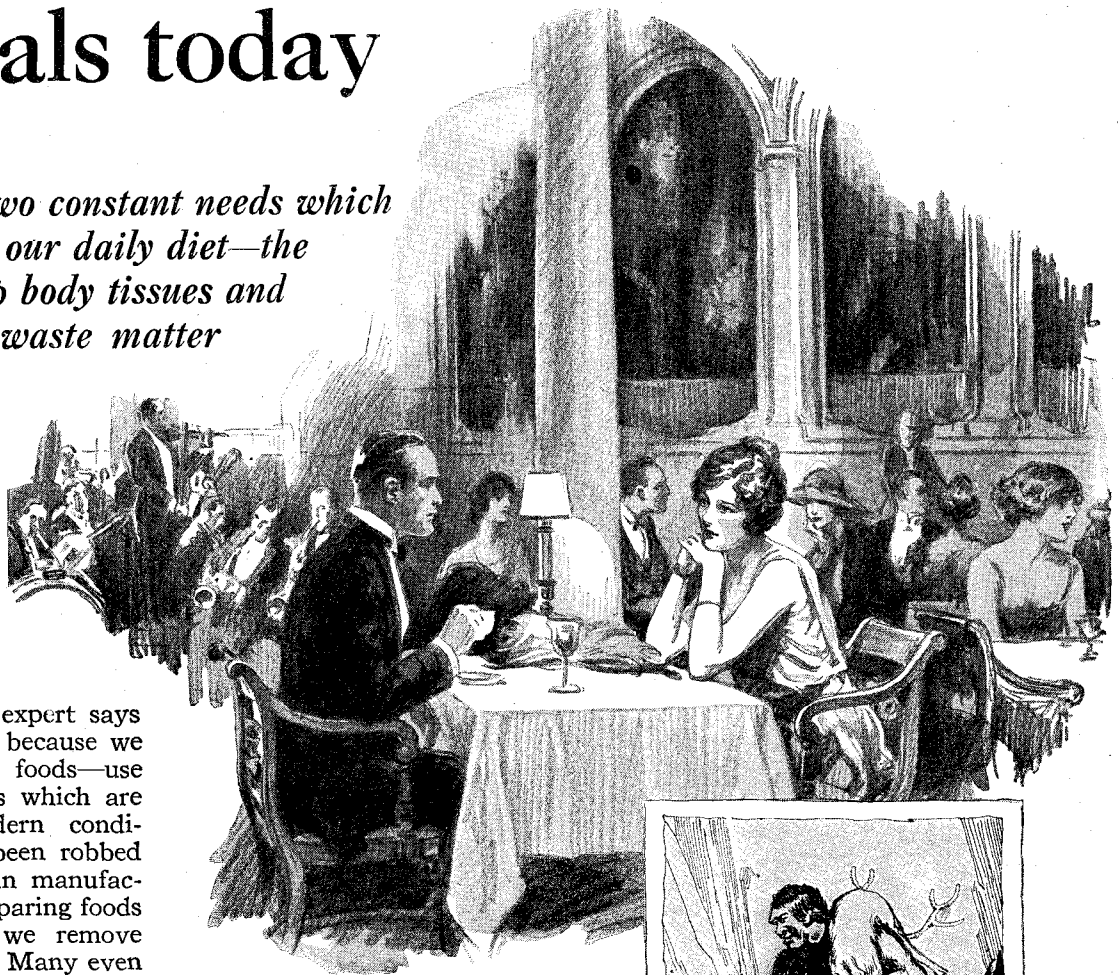
"These three elements affect not only the intensity of the color but also occasion the alterations of color which take place when white and pink flowers turn red, violet or blue, or when yellow ones turn red."

It is a curious fact also that when blue, violet, red, and blue-green pigments are found in either birds or beetles, there is a greater content of aluminum than in the case of other colors. Apropos of this, drought-loving plants which, as we have seen, contain little or no aluminum, are more apt to be white or yellow than blue or red. Dr. Stoklasa also remarks that our brightest colored precious stones contain aluminum, for example, rubies, sapphires, amethysts and emeralds. Scarcely less interesting is the conclusion that this metal was extremely active in the vital processes of the luxuriant flora of the coal age. Concerning this he says:

"Our experiments indicate that an excess of potassium and phosphorus would have interfered with the development of the plants of that era. We are indebted to the physiological effects of aluminum for the prevention of such injury, so that we are

The greatest danger in your meals today

The body has two constant needs which must be met by our daily diet—the need to build up body tissues and help eliminate waste matter



A GREAT nutrition expert says we are in danger because we eat so many artificial foods—use too many of the things which are convenient under modern conditions but which have been robbed of valuable properties in manufacture. Or perhaps in preparing foods for cooking at home we remove much that is healthful. Many even of our natural foods are incomplete and do not give us the food factors we need.

One familiar food, however, stands out above all the others as the richest known source of water-soluble vitamin—yeast. Just the every day cake of Fleischmann's Yeast you buy from the grocer. With the addition of Fleischmann's Yeast to your daily diet you know you are getting what you need.

Fleischmann's Yeast has a truly remarkable effect on the whole digestive system. It contains not only vitamin but other vital food factors which help build up body tissues, protect against disease, and keep the intestines healthy.

How many have heard that laxatives never remove the cause of the trouble and yet never act on that knowledge? Begin now. Start eating Fleischmann's Yeast today—and gradually give up laxatives. Laxatives weaken the muscles of the

intestines but right eating strengthens them. That is why many men and women have already found relief from intestinal inactivity—even chronic cases. Take advantage of their experiences and free yourself from this widespread complaint.

For the vast numbers of people who suffer with indigestion Fleischmann's Yeast is a natural corrective. It is so digestible itself that it places no strain upon the weakened system. It helps the flow of bile and pancreatic juice. The addition of Fleischmann's Yeast to the diet makes it possible for you to get more nourishment from the other foods you eat. It keeps your appetite keen.

Almost everybody grows to like the distinctive flavor just as they grew to like olives or oysters. Many prefer the taste of the plain cake, nibbling it a little at a time. Others like to dissolve it in boiling water,



Primitive man easily secured the necessary food factors from his fresh meats and green leafy vegetables—modern diet too often lacks these elements.

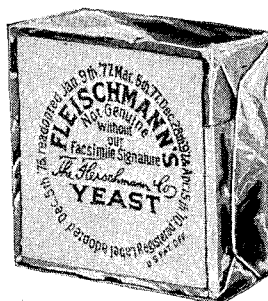
cold water, milk, fruit-juices, coffee or cocoa. Still others like it spread on bread or crackers. It is very popular in malted milk drinks.

Get your 2 or 3 cakes today. Place a standing order with your grocer. 200,000 grocers carry Fleischmann's Yeast. If your grocer is not among them, write to the Fleischmann agency in your nearest city—they will supply you.

Send for free booklet, "The New Importance of Yeast in Diet." Use coupon, addressing THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. 1807, 701 Washington St., New York.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

*is a natural
corrective food*



THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. 1807,
701 Washington Street,
New York, N. Y.

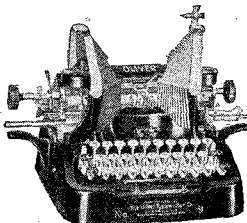
Please send me free booklet, "The New Importance of Yeast in Diet."

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Last Chance to Save \$45⁰⁰

Free
Trial\$4 per
Month

Last Appearance of This Oliver Offer

To all who have been planning to buy a typewriter, we make this special announcement—up to July 1st you can save \$45 on the famous \$100 Oliver, the price being \$55. After July 1st, the price will be \$65. Prompt action saves you the extra \$10.

Total Saving, \$45

This offer is made by the Oliver Typewriter Company itself. You get a brand new Standard Oliver, Model Nine, direct from the factory, not second-hand, not rebuilt. It is the identical Oliver, long priced at \$100. Over 950,000 have been sold to satisfied users the world over.

Send No Money

Just mail the coupon and we send you an Oliver for Five Days' Free Trial. If you want to buy it, pay \$3 after trial, then \$4 per month. If you don't want it, ship it back at our expense. By dealing direct with the factory, you save the usual selling cost. Sending the coupon does not obligate you to buy. We leave the decision to you, after the Oliver arrives.

Mail the Coupon NOW

Note that the coupon is valid only until midnight, June 30th. After that the price will be \$65. So act quickly. Mail the coupon now and get the Free Trial Oliver. You do not assume the slightest risk. The Oliver must sell itself.

Canadian Price, \$79

Warning

This offer
expires at
midnight,
June 30th.
Act quickly.

The Oliver Typewriter Company

1036 Oliver
Typewriter Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
1036 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver No. 9 Typewriter for five days' free inspection. If I keep it I will pay \$55 as follows: \$3 at the end of trial period and then at the rate of \$4 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for. If I make cash settlement at end of trial period I am to deduct ten per cent. and remit to you \$49.50. If I decide not to keep it, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

My shipping point is.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Occupation or Business.....

This coupon not valid unless mailed and postmarked before midnight June 30, 1922

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

justified in drawing the conclusion that without aluminum we should to-day have no coal deposits. But we must bear in mind that the fabulous luxuriance of plant growth to which we owe our beds of coal occurred under extremely favorable conditions for vegetation, and also in the presence of strong radio-activity of both soil and air. We also have proved that the flora of the various geological periods in which the minerals were strongly radioactive, attained enormous dimensions; in contrast, for example, to the chalk formations which possess no radio-activity and which produce no coal deposits."

The author further observes that the flora of these carbonaceous periods, namely, cryptogams living in companionship with thread-fungi and bacteria, produced enormous quantities of carbon-dioxid gas through respiration. The disintegration of the organic substances resulted in the formation of large quantities of organic acids, and through these two factors the disintegration of rocks was facilitated, thus forming a suitable soil for plant nutrition.

ROLLER GEARING; A NEW DEVICE

IN a paper on "A New Found Gear," read before the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, Mr. W. Rus Darling described an interesting and novel design of gear which, like the mill-stream relative to the mill-wheel, adapts itself to almost any conceivable variation. We quote from *The Nautical Gazette* (New York) a reproduction of parts of this address from which it appears that the device is especially suited for marine work on account of its adaptability to varying conditions. Says the paper named above:

In the case of reduction gears for marine turbines several devices have been tried, or proposed, for imparting flexibility. In so elastic a structure as a ship, no land trials can adequately indicate the behavior of her machinery in heavy weather at sea. Even the most careful loading and trimming of cargo will leave the machinery in a different condition from that which prevails when running light. In a heavy sea there is a constant change of conditions, and it is not to be wondered at if heavily loaded gears wear more rapidly in heavy weather.

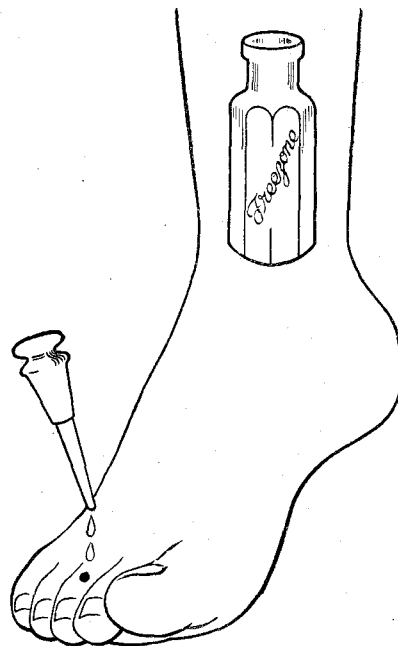
The requirements of a perfect gear are the following: strength, sufficient to insure safety; durability, unlimited; adaptability, to all possible variation of conditions; elasticity, sufficient to absorb unavoidable vibrations of other parts; noiselessness, approaching to silence; economy, both in cost of production and in power.

On looking over this list it was apparent that the third requirement would be most difficult to fulfil. It was concluded that the solution of the problem might be found in a pinion which would have no pitch or form of teeth except that imparted to it by the engaging wheel.

The old mill-wheel, with its continuous stream of water "gearing" into it, suggested possibilities. The mill-stream adapts itself to almost any conceivable variation. If the mill-stream could be rolled up into a

Corns

Lift Right Off



Drop a little "Freezone" on a touchy corn or callus for a few nights. Instantly it stops aching, then shortly you lift it right off. Doesn't hurt a bit.

You can lift off every hard corn, soft corn, corn between the toes, and the "hard-skin" calluses on bottom of feet. Just get a bottle of "Freezone" at any drug store, anywhere.

Edward Wesley and Co., Cincinnati, O.

LAW

STUDY AT HOME
Become a lawyer. Legally trained men win high positions and big success in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. Be independent—be a leader. Lawyers earn \$3,000 to \$10,000 Annually.
We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. Let us send you records and letters from LaSalle students admitted to the bar in various states. Money refunded according to our Guarantee. Bond if dissatisfied. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Thousands of successful students enrolled. Low cost, easy terms. We furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Get our valuable 120-page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books FREE. Send for them—NOW.
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 652-LA, Chicago

FLORIDA

Fruitland Park in Florida's lake jeweled highlands will appeal to the homeseeker, who, whether wishing land or an orange grove, desires the best. Write for book of actual photographs and learn how you can own your own grove on easy payments. BOARD OF TRADE, 103 Trade Avenue, Fruitland Park, Florida.

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Books and BLANK. Send model or sketch of your invention for our Free opinion of its patentable nature. Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.

RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

A Working Grammar

by James C. Fernald, L.H.D. English grammar presented so concisely, simply, accessibly, that it is of constant value to every one who needs practical information. Cloth, \$1.50; by mail, \$1.62.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 74, N.Y.

Cuticura Soap Will Help You Clear Your Skin

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, etc. everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass.

circle of suitable diameter, and provided with a shaft and bearings, it would form a pinion of the required adaptability.

Imagine a paddle-steamer in a fixed position relative to the motion of the earth, and the wheels driven by the water revolving with the earth, and you have the idea of the mill-stream mounted on an axis.

The value of the oil film and its existence between the engaging teeth are apparently accepted by authorities on gearing; and it must be concluded, for the present at least, that the continuous film is impossible in practice; but there is an element which has not yet been considered. It is neither a fluid nor a solid, and yet possesses something of the nature of both. It is sometimes called a semi-fluid, and perhaps the only familiar form of it is to be found in balls. If a number of balls are poured into a vessel, they will find a common level; if run out on a table, they will behave much like water.

The less familiar form, perhaps, is found in rollers, and here is an element which can only flow in two opposite directions. It is, in fact, this limitation, which enables it to be harnessed in the form of an endless mill-stream within the compass of an ordinary pinion.

The density of the element may be varied, the writer goes on to say, by having more or less rollers in a given space, each roller being supported by all the others; their individual diameter does not materially affect their strength as a combination, which, in fact, forms one solid "fluid" tooth, equal in thickness to almost the circumference of the pinion. He continues:

It is at once apparent that each roller provides a line of contact with the engaging wheel-tooth, so that, instead of one line of contact per tooth, there is a number varying with the depth of gear mesh. Further, each roller has a film of oil over its entire length and circumference, therefore there is actually that continuous oil film which was previously thought absurd. Not only that, the metal-roller element upon which the film is built is almost as fluid as the oil itself.

It may be easily seen that a pinion of this construction is able to accommodate itself to any straight tooth in a wheel, and will continue to do so until the tooth is entirely worn away. It is, therefore, independent of the contour and thickness of the tooth. Also, the tooth may engage with it at any point of its circumference, and it is thus independent of pitch. These facts indicate the elimination of geometrically designed teeth as a necessity, and also, that irregularity of pitch and missing teeth will not interfere with smooth and continuous running. Other irregularities are provided for in the fact that the rollers are free to incline in either direction across the face. The alignment may be faulty, parts may expand or contract, the foundations may warp and twist, but the little rollers will cling to the teeth of the wheel till it is ready for the scrap-heap.

Owing to the adaptable nature of the pinion tooth, clearances are unnecessary, and the periphery of the pinion may be fitted right down to the root of the wheel-tooth, thus taking advantage of all the available surface contact. Pinions of the new type may be moved into gear instantaneously or gradually while revolving at any speed. This is done regularly at present at a speed of 2,000 revolutions per minute without shock or danger of any kind. This fact appears to indicate adaptability, elasticity and efficiency.

\$1,000.00 in Prizes

Build Words from the Phrase, "Use Elam's Irish Lawn When You Write" and Try for \$500.00 and Other Cash Prizes.

TO the thirty persons sending in the largest list of English words built from letters in the above phrase and written on Elam's Irish Lawn in accordance with the simple rules, we will pay the cash prizes shown in \$1,000.00 Prize List No. 1. But you may use any other paper you choose and be eligible for the prizes in \$150.00 Prize List No. 2. Anyone may compete for either list except persons connected with our organization, and in both cases the money will be earned during just a little spare time. Read the rules carefully.

Carried by most good stationers, druggists and department stores. If unable to obtain it locally, send us 50 cents for full sized box containing 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes to match. Specify color: White, Gray, Buff, Blue, Pink or Lavender. If you write your words on Elam's Irish Lawn, your chance to win one of the big prizes is as good as that of anyone and in addition, you will have learned how to obtain better stationery value than you ever had before, which is the real object of this contest

Contest Rules:

1. Only words found in Webster's dictionary will be counted. Don't send foreign, hyphenated or compound words. Words of same spelling can be used only once, even though they express different meanings.
2. Letters may be used in each word only as often as they appear in the Contest Phrase. For example, S may be used three times, but M only once.
3. Contest closes noon, July 31, 1922.
4. Use either singular or plural, but where plural is used, singular cannot be counted also, and vice versa.
5. The list showing the largest number of English words will be awarded first prize; the next largest, second prize, etc.
6. Answers should be written on one side of the paper only and words numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Write your name and address on each sheet.
7. In event of ties, full amount of the prize tied for will be paid each tying contestant.
8. All lists will receive the same consideration by impartial judges whether written on Elam's Irish Lawn or not.
9. The decision of the judges will be final and awards will be made and checks mailed to winners as soon as possible after close of contest.



ELAM'S

50¢ and up

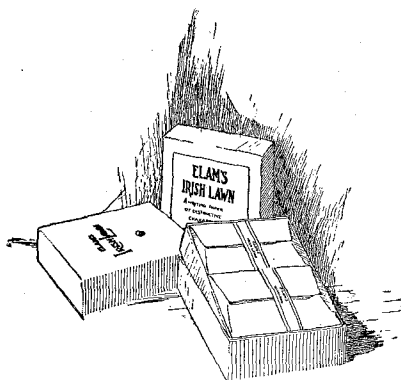
Irish *Lawn

Aristocratic Stationery at a Democratic Price

is made from clippings of the finer fabrics in a wide variety of shapes and sizes and is notable for its distinctive quality at moderate prices.

LIST OF PRIZES

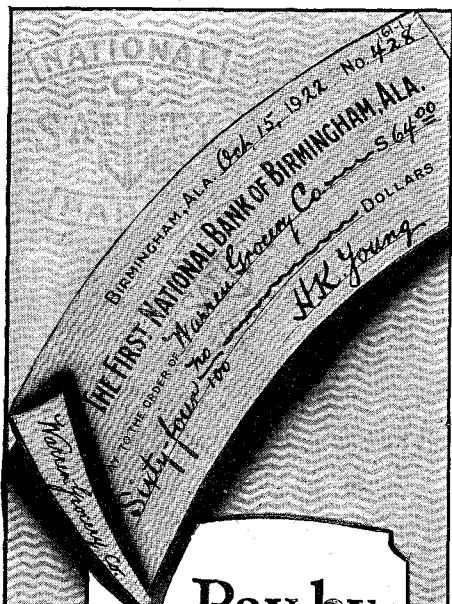
\$1000.00 Prize List No. 1 — For words written on Elam's Irish Lawn.	\$150.00 Prize List No. 2 — For words NOT written on Elam's Irish Lawn.
1 prize of \$500.00	1 prize of \$50.00
1 prize of 200.00	1 prize of 25.00
1 prize of 100.00	1 prize of 15.00
1 prize of 50.00	1 prize of 10.00
1 prize of 25.00	1 prize of 5.00
5 prizes of 10.00	5 prizes of 3.00
10 prizes of 5.00	10 prizes of 2.00
10 prizes of 2.50	10 prizes of 1.00



ELAM PAPER CO.

Dept. L. D.

Marion, Indiana



Pay by Check— not with cash

To stop hold-ups of payroll money the Mayor of New York suggests that businessmen pay their employees by check.

You can take advantage of this suggestion—and at the same time guard against loss through fraudulent alteration—by using checks on National Safety Paper.

National Safety Paper

protects every part of a check—amount, payee's name, date, number and endorsements. The moment anyone tries to alter the writing with chemicals, eraser, or knife, a glaring white spot is produced in the paper, exposing the change.

Be sure your checks are on National Safety Paper. Look for the wavy lines.

Write for our book
"The Protection of Checks"

George La Monte & Son
61 Broadway, New York

National Safety Paper is also made in
Canada by George La Monte
& Son, Ltd., Toronto

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

OUR FOREIGN TRADE EXCEEDING PRE-WAR FIGURES

HERBERT HOOVER, Secretary of Commerce, takes the first page of a recent issue of *Commerce Reports* to correct "popular misapprehension and conflicting opinion" about the state of our foreign trade. To really know where we stand, says Mr. Hoover, we must compare last year's trade with that of a pre-war year. The Secretary presents such a comparison in a table reprinted below, and he comments:

The tremendous increase in our foreign trade during the war could not have taken place under normal conditions, and therefore should not be taken as a starting-point in an estimate of our present situation. As a matter of fact, when we consider the diminished purchasing capacity of the civilized world, caused by the war, we are not sure whether we are even justified in adding to our pre-war level the average pre-war normal increase to cover the period since the outbreak of the war. While this reservation may seem superfluous, there is reason to believe that it has not been sufficiently emphasized in some of the popular discussions of our foreign trade.

On the basis of a pre-war comparison we find, as will be seen from the following table, compiled from official figures, that the foreign trade of the United States is nearer normal than the trade of the United Kingdom, France, or Germany, which are our principal competitors. While the figures in the table are only approximately comparable, owing to the fluctuations in price level, it is believed that they are sufficiently correct to indicate the relative advantage of the United States in foreign trade.

If the trade of various countries were analyzed by commodities instead of values they would still show somewhat the same proportion. In other words, the trade of the United States, even in times of great depression, is higher than our pre-war level. During the last few months there has been a distinct revival in trade from the low point, and I am confident that we have little reason to accept the pessimistic view of our foreign trade future taken by many students of the question.

Our trade has shifted somewhat as to commodities owing to the changed economic currents due to the war, but when all is said and done the remarkable fact stands out that we have held on.

To the National Bank of Commerce (New York) it seems that the export outlook is particularly encouraging, more

especially as regards manufactured goods. As the bank says in a recent publication:

Taken in connection with broadening inquiries and an improved export outlook as reported by the largest iron and steel producers, the evidence seems to be that the American manufacturers in these lines can successfully compete in the world's markets and that those markets are reviving. Export results are encouraging in other directions. Exports of automobiles, trucks and tractors are increasing. There is a broadening inquiry for cotton textiles in those countries to which the United States has normally exported. Exports of those specialties for which the United States has long been noted are all being well maintained, with an outlook for an increasing volume.

Also emphasizing the better export outlook in manufactures as evidence of increased industrial activity here, another New York Bank, the National City, in its *Trade Record*, goes on to point out that the materials used for manufacture showed a striking gain in recent months, "the more striking because of the fact that the prices at which these materials are being imported are now far below those of a year ago and therefore the increase in total values means a much larger increase in quantities than the simple value figures indicate." As for the actual exports of manufactures there was a larger total in March in value than any month since April, 1921, and "not only is the March record of manufactures exported the biggest since April of last year, but the share which manufactures form of the total exports of the country is larger than in any month since April, 1921." The recent figures on exports of manufactures suggest to the writer for *The Trade Record* "that the total in the fiscal year 1922, which ends with June, will be about 50 per cent. greater in value than those of the fiscal year immediately preceding the war, despite the fact that world purchasing power is 'down' and prices at which manufactures are now passing out of the country materially less than a year ago."

Last March, the Harvard Economic Service reports, our export totaled \$332,000,000, the highest since October, 1921, while our total imports were \$258,000,000, the greatest since December, 1920. Indices based on the physical volume of

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, AND GERMANY
BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR.¹

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.			Total trade.		
	1913	1921	Ratio of 1921 to 1913.	1913	1921	Ratio of 1921 to 1913.	1913	1921	Ratio of 1921 to 1913.
United States.....	\$1,893,900	\$2,509,000	133	\$2,364,500	\$4,485,100	191	\$4,258,400	\$6,994,100	164
United Kingdom....	3,741,048	4,182,713	112	3,089,353	3,118,686	101	6,830,401	7,301,399	107
France.....	1,625,317	1,755,633	108	1,327,882	1,606,870	121	2,953,199	3,362,503	114
Germany ²	2,563,185	1,062,684	41	2,403,142	858,292	36	4,966,327	1,920,976	39

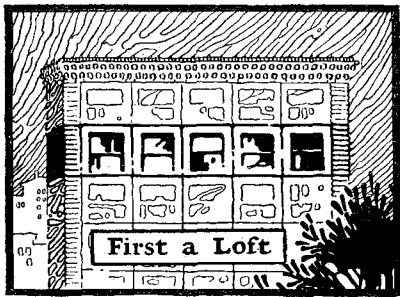
¹ All figures, except ratios, are given in thousands.
From "Commerce Reports"

² Figures estimated on an eight-months basis.

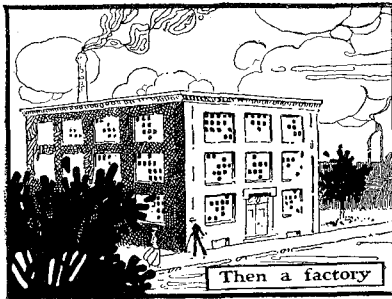
GROWTH

IN CANADA

IT is computed that there are 550 "Branch" Factories of U.S. firms in Canada. This tremendous investment has been brought about by a desire on the part of the parent companies to obtain a greater share of Canadian local trade, and the foreign business which is economically and expeditiously done from Canada to other parts of the British Empire and beyond.



It is interesting to trace the growth of many of these industries. In some cases, their first premises in Canada consisted of a manufacturing "loft" of limited capacity. The next step was the building or acquisition of a factory with greatly increased space and facilities. Today you will find that many of these industries have so expanded that their present plant consists of a group of buildings of imposing size, and their trade ramifications extend from coast to coast in Canada and to many foreign countries.



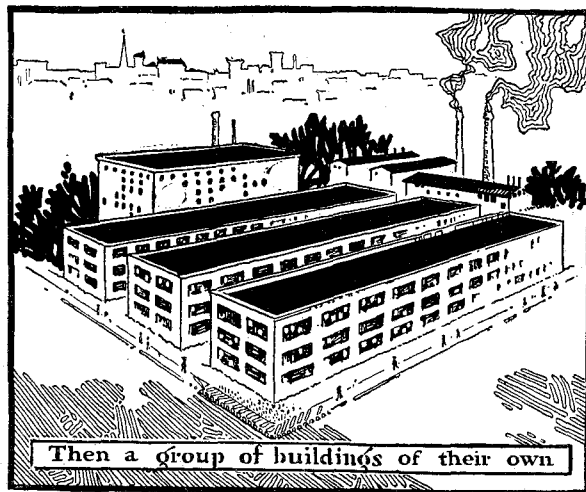
In adapting their trading customs to Canadian conditions, the most important of these firms found that the people of Canada are reached and sold through the medium of advertising in the Daily Newspapers of Canada. This refers not only to "city people" but to those living under widely varying conditions. Figures prove that the metropolitan papers have a large percentage of circulation in what might be termed "rural" centres, embracing farm and prairie as well as those districts devoted to lumbering, fishing, mining and the basic industries on which the country largely depends.

The road to Canadian pockets lies through the columns of Canadian Daily Newspapers. As

evidence of the truth of this statement you will find there, year in and year out, advertisements of leading Canadian firms, hundreds of U. S. firms, and many British Houses, resident and non-resident in Canada.

Advertising in the Daily Newspapers of Canada has aided and hastened the transition from a "loft" to a "plant" for many U. S. Branch factories in Canada. If you or your house are interested in the rich and growing market which Canada offers, you cannot longer afford to be unrepresented in the columns of these newspapers.

Any newspaper (or its representative in New York or Chicago) in the list below will be pleased to receive and answer fully, your enquiries regarding the actual and potential market for your goods among its readers.



The Daily Newspapers of Canada

THE MARITIME MARKET

	Population	Newspaper
Halifax, N.S.....	75,000	Chronicle & Echo
St. John, N. B.....	55,000	Herald & Mail Telegraph & Times

THE QUEBEC MARKET

	Population	Newspaper
Quebec.....	111,500	Le Soleil (French) Chronicle
Montreal.....	839,000	La Presse (French) Star Gazette

THE PACIFIC MARKET

	Population	Newspaper
Vancouver.....	165,000	World Sun
Victoria.....	60,000	Times Colonist

THE ONTARIO MARKET

	Population	Newspaper
Ottawa.....	145,000	Journal Dailies Citizen
Kingston.....	25,000	Standard
Toronto.....	622,326	Star Globe
Hamilton.....	110,187	Spectator
Brantford.....	35,000	Expositor
London.....	70,000	Free Press
Windsor.....	60,000	Border Cities Star

THE PRAIRIE MARKET

	Population	Newspaper
Winnipeg, Man.....	280,000	Tribune Free Press
Regina, Sask.....	35,000	Leader & Post
Saskatoon, Sask.....	31,364	Phoenix & Star
Calgary, Alta.....	75,000	Herald Albertan
Edmonton, Alta.....	70,000	Journal

BANKERS

THE IMPROVED

INVINCIBLE Safe Deposit Boxes

Protect Against Lock Punching, Door Sledging and Prying

STUDY THESE FEATURES

"Top-and-Bottom Door Bolts"

Stop Prying

The "Lock Behind the Lock"

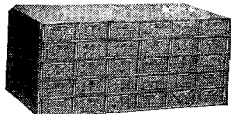
A barrier against lock-punching and door sledging

Fourteen Tumbler Double Cylinder Cast Bronze Lock with Corrugated Renter's Keys Requiring Guard Key

Triple locked in ONE OPERATION

One turn of the key and INVINCIBLE Safe Deposit Boxes are triple-locked against the methods by which 95% of all safe deposit robberies are committed—lock-punching, door sledging and prying. The bolts of this improved Invincible door operate exactly as the bolts in your vault door. You can now have all this at the cost of ordinary vault equipment.

ADD SECTIONS AS REQUIRED



INVINCIBLE BOXES Installed in Sections

INVINCIBLE Boxes are furnished in standard sizes in uniform sections which stack to form any sized installation. Special sections built to fill every inch of vault space.

Write for full descriptive information.

INVINCIBLE METAL FURNITURE CO.
842 26th Street MANITOWOC, WIS.

How to Select SAFE BONDS

is the title of a new booklet that points the way to the utmost soundness in making investments. We offer this interesting booklet after our 37 years experience, during which time all Forman investors have received interest and principal in full—a record of complete safety. Ask for a free copy by tearing out this ad, mail to us with your name and address in the margin. No salesman will call.

GEORGE M. FORMAN & CO.
First Mortgage Investments
Dept. 25 105 W. Monroe St., Chicago
37 years without loss to a customer

This Handy Investment Record

saves unnecessary trips to your safe deposit box and quickly furnishes complete information—amounts, interest dates, maturities, prices, taxable status, etc.—on your investment holdings.

It is made in loose-leaf form so that pages may be added as required—the pocket size is handy and compact.

Included is a bond interest table, also a chart of information on all issues of Liberty and Victory Bonds.

Write for free booklet LD-7



HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED

209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Chicago New York Philadelphia Boston
Detroit Milwaukee Minneapolis St. Louis

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

imports show that they reached their lowest point in the third quarter of last year, when they were 28 per cent. below the 1920 average. "The fact that exports also recovered strongly in March," we read in this statement, "makes it probable that the low point in exports has been passed," and there is said to be little doubt, from recent statistics, "that our export trade has now joined the imports in a definite up-turn."

If the "favorable balance" of export over import trade shown by figures for the spring months is maintained for the fiscal year it will, as a writer for the New York Times market page figures it, "be about \$1,178,000,000 as against the \$652,875,915 of the fiscal year 1913."

WHY SAVINGS HAVE KEPT UP DURING THE HARD TIMES

MANY people have expressed surprise at the failure of savings-banks accounts to show a decrease during the past year in spite of the unemployment. The Survey (New York) asks Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company, for an explanation. Mr. Ayres makes the statement in reply that as a matter of fact savings deposits do not generally decrease in periods of business depression unless the period is either very serious, or very long, or both. He proceeds, in his letter to The Survey:

Since the Civil War there have been seven serious financial depressions in this country. In that from 1873 to 1879, savings deposits did not begin to decrease until after the depression had been under way for four years. Their worst decrease was in 1879, which was the year of recovery. In the depression from 1883 to 1886 savings deposits increased continuously. In that from 1893 to 1896, there was a slight falling off in 1894, and a continued increase afterwards. In the depression of 1903 to 1904, savings deposits increased. In that of 1907 to 1908, there was a slight decrease in 1908. In that of 1914 to 1915, there was continued increase.

Under the circumstances it does not seem remarkable that there has been no great falling off this time.

Most of the explanation seems to lie in the fact that when industries slow down, and pay rolls are reduced, and prices fall there is a great amount of money released that had been used in commerce and industry. This money finds its way into the banks and increases their deposits, and enough of it finds its way into savings deposits to keep them up during the period of depression.

In reply to a query as to the effect of prohibition, Mr. Ayres sets down his own "personal opinion that we have come through this depression better than we should have under the old conditions before prohibition. I do not believe, however, that this can be demonstrated from the figures of bank deposits."

"It Was a Long Time Before I Learned How to Invest"



"It is because so many people really want to speculate instead of to invest that promoters and swindlers find it so easy to sell their worthless stuff by promising high returns." This is a quotation from an investment story from real life, called "I Don't Guess—I Invest." It is full of interest and profit to every one who has ever been in doubt whether a certain investment was good or not. If you have ever been in doubt, and would like to make an investment where you are sure of getting 8%, write for a free copy of the story today.

MILLER MORTGAGE BONDS
\$100 Bonds; \$500 Bonds; \$1,000 Bonds
Interest paid twice yearly
Yield: 8%

Partial payment accounts invited

G. L. MILLER & CO.
INCORPORATED
510 HURT BUILDING ATLANTA, GA.
"First—the Investor's Welfare"

Interest and Principal Guaranteed by SURETY BOND

Surety BONDED FIRST MORTGAGES

Investors may now enjoy the highest interest return consistent with safety; with a new degree of assurance that principal and interest will be paid. We can now offer first mortgage bonds secured by high class improved farm and city real estate in multiples of \$100 appropriately guaranteed by—

Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland

The mere fact that you can obtain a Surety Bond with this guarantee, from a concern of such high standing is in itself positive evidence of the quality of the investments offered. If you place safety above everything else, our Surety bonded investments will appeal to you. Booklet and complete information upon request.

LEONARD & BRANIFF, Inc. Dept. M7
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Other: 50 East 42nd Street, New York
Offices: 732 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago

7% If Guaranteed



ASK for Horlick's
The ORIGINAL Malted Milk
Safe Milk
For Infants & Invalids
NO COOKING
The "Food Drink" for All Ages.
Quick Lunch at Home, Office and Fountains. Ask for **HORLICK'S**.
Avoid Imitations & Substitutes

Crown 8vo.
Cloth
336 pages

MODERN TENNIS

The famous French player, Max Decugis, says: "No study more complete, more practical, more authoritative, and at the same time more simple in its intelligibility, has been published." The author, P. A. Valie, is an international authority.

In an easy, agreeable style, lucid and thorough, tennis is here explained and made absolutely clear from the simple forehand stroke to the most complicated cut services, with detailed treatment of volleys, smashes, lobs, drives, chops and their compounds.

Illustrated with 50 full-page action-photos of great players, and 34 text-drawings.

Postpaid, \$2.16.

Funk & Wagnalls Company
354 Fourth Avenue, New York



INVESTMENTS OF FOREIGN MONEY RAISING THE VALUE OF THE FRANC

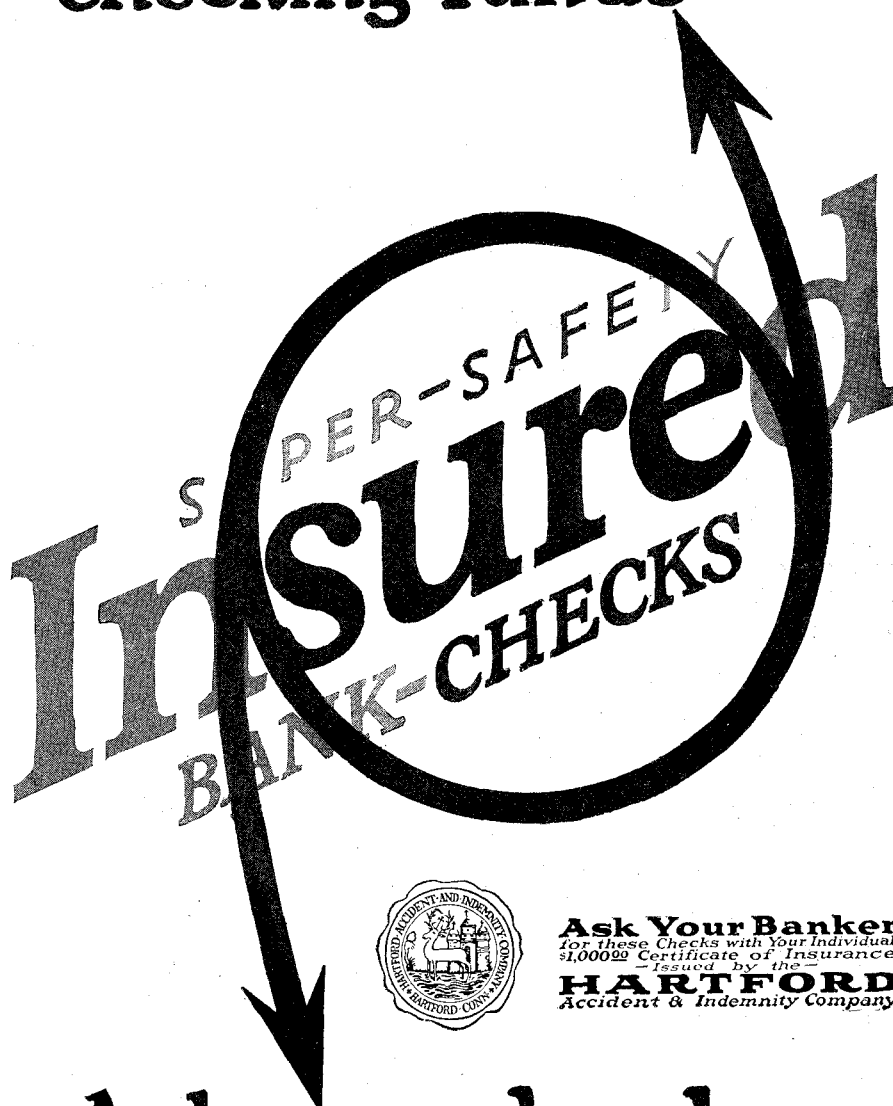
LESS spectacular than the rise of sterling, the French franc's gradual appreciation has been almost as important a feature of the foreign exchange market. In January of last year the franc touched its low point, being worth a fraction less than six cents as compared with the par value of 19½. It has since been slowly rising, with occasional reactions, until in recent weeks it has been quoted at something better than nine cents. The Genoa Conference and the various discussions over the reparations problems seem to have had little effect. The improvement in foreign trade in 1921 and the early months of this year has, however, according to *The Federal Reserve Bulletin*, been an active factor.

But even more important, in the opinion of this official financial authority, has been the effect of recent investments of foreign capital in France. During the fortnight before the announcement of reduction of the interest rate on National Defense Bills at the end of February, a great deal of capital seeking short-term investment was attracted to the French market because of the larger income accruing from French than from other governmental short-term obligations. And then, "in addition to these investments in short-term bills, there has been a considerable investment of English and American funds in long-termed French securities since the first of the year." Three loans were placed on the London market during February and March, one for £3,000,000 by the Department of the Seine, one for £5,000,000 by the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway Company, and one for £5,000,000 by the Nord Railway. The railway bonds are in both cases "the direct obligation of the company they represent and of the joint fund of all the French railway systems established by a convention of July 28, 1921."

Something like 720,000,000 francs has been invested by Americans in France in the shape of five French loans of varying importance which have been placed on the New York market since January 23:

The first was a loan of the Department of the Seine for \$25,000,000, which was sold at 90½, bearing interest at 7 per cent., and maturing in twenty years. The second French loan floated here this year was part of a foreign series of 1920 issued by the Midi Railway Co. This loan, in contrast to the other French external loans floated in the United States in 1922, is redeemable in francs. The bonds offered were worth 25,000,000 francs and were sold on the basis of \$79 to a 1,000-franc bond. They are redeemable at par by annual drawings, not later than 1960. The Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Co., in addition to its British loan, placed bonds to the value of \$30,000,000 on the New York market in February. These bonds bear 6 per cent. interest and were sold at 83, with accrued interest from February 15, 1922, to date of delivery. They are due February 15, 1958, and are of the same type as the British bonds. Both of these issues of railway

Protect your checking funds



Ask your banker

Protect yourself by getting these Super-Safety Insured Checks which thousands of bankers now provide for their depositors—giving them \$1,000.00 insurance protection without charge.

Go ask your banker for a supply of these *safe, sure checks*. Ask him for one of the insurance certificates issued with them, positively protecting you against loss through alteration.

We will gladly give you the name of a banker in your locality who will accommodate you with this added protection.

The Bankers Supply Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Bank Checks in the World

NEW YORK
ATLANTA

CHICAGO
DES MOINES

DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO

Spencerian Personal Steel Pens

are made of the finest pen steel, painstakingly fashioned and finished. The result is the smoothest writing—the longest wearing—the best pens made.

SPENCERIAN
PEN CO.

349 Broadway N. Y. City

Send 10c for ten sample pens and we will send you free that fascinating book, "What your handwriting reveals."

Fine Medium.
Stub and
Ball pointed

HONOLULU Fast U. S. Mail S. S. "Ventura," "Sonoma" 10,000 tons. At Lloyd's 100A1. Delightful service. Round trip, 1st class, \$220. Sailings April 11, May 16, June 13, etc. Book Now. OCEANIC S. S. Co., 2 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal. H. E. BURNETT, Agt., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y. FAVORITE LINE TO AUSTRALIA—touching South Sea Isles. \$525. 1st class, round trip. \$300 single.

VENUS PENCILS
The largest selling Quality pencil in the world
17 Black Degrees—3 Copying
Known world-wide as the perfect pencil. Unsurpassed in smooth writing and drawing qualities. Famed for the satisfaction they give.
AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO.
223 Fifth Ave. New York

VENUS

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

bonds are secured in the same fashion as the French railway bonds offered on the British market.

The only French industrial issue offered in New York so far this year appeared in the form of bonds of the Framerican Industrial Development Corporation. This company was organized in 1917 for the purpose of "facilitating the business in this country of the French company of Schneider et Cie." The latter company specializes in iron and steel products, and owns the Creusot Works, one of the most important plants in France for the manufacture of electrical machinery, locomotives engines, and steam turbines. The \$10,000,000 loan recently placed here was in the form of 7½ per cent. 20-year bonds, and sold at 99, to yield approximately 7.60 per cent.

The most recent French loan offered in New York was announced March 20. It is one of the series of reconstruction loans authorized by the French Government and is issued by the city of Soissons for \$6,000,000 at 6 per cent. It is non-callable in whole or part and will be redeemed in 1936. The bonds were sold at 85½ and interest, to yield about 7.65. The French Government has arranged to pay the city more than 8,000,000 francs per annum for the service of this loan. . . . All these French loans have been very favorably received, and at the rate of 9 cents to the franc they have probably meant the transfer of about 720,000,000 francs to French balances in this country, if not to France, in the last two months.

WHAT COMES OF BECOMING A CREDITOR NATION

ONE of the most interesting investment problems that has made its appearance in the New York market for a long time past "grows out of the heavy flotation of foreign bonds that have been made here during the past few months," notes *The Magazine of Wall Street*, which goes on to state this problem briefly as follows:

It is estimated that capital is now being transferred to foreign countries at about the rate of \$1,200,000,000 per annum as a result of these flotations, and the question has arisen whether the effect will not be to cause the development of an unfavorable balance of trade unless the proceeds of the loans are uniformly spent here—as, indeed, the State Department has requested that they shall be.

On the whole, the principal industrial interests of the United States are strongly of the opinion that the proceeds of the loans should be expended in this country, while a good many bankers, and especially the private banking houses, are taking the view that there is no good ground for imposing any such restriction upon the conditions under which flotations occur. As to the latter point, it is noted that not a few of the foreign countries which are borrowing here would prefer, if left free to do so, to place their funds in countries where they could buy more cheaply, disposing of their dollars here at good premium and converting them into sterling or other exchange with corresponding profit to themselves.

Digesting the Foreigner

America's big problem. Congress has wrestled with it for generations. The United States Immigration Commission spent four years studying the effect of immigration on American civilization and Jeremiah W. Jenks, Ph.D., LL.D., Research Professor of Government and Public Administration, New York University, and W. Jett Lauck, Director of the Bureau of Applied Economics, Washington, who were officially associated with the Commission, have given the gist of its 42-volume report in their wonderfully comprehensive and interesting book—

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

(New and Revised Edition)

After passing through four editions, the book is now coming from the press in a fifth edition, revised, enlarged, and strictly up-to-date, by Rufus D. Smith, M.A., Associate Professor of Public Economy, New York University. The book now contains immigration laws and regulations up to May, 1921, and all available new data and statistics, based on the 1920 census. Prof. Smith has added three important chapters—*Immigration Problems of Other Countries*, *The Race Problem in the Pacific*, and *Present and Future Restrictions*. The book is a most admirable survey of the immigration situation, and the recommendations of its authors will go far toward solving the problem.

Cloth, 8vo, 682 pages
\$5, net; \$5.12, postpaid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

The Truth About The Drug Menace

The Drug Octopus is rapidly reaching out in all directions, in every stratum of society, from the palace on Fifth Avenue or Beacon Hill to the slums of State Street or the Barbary Coast. Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner of the City of New York, said: "It is safe to say that in all New York one person in thirty is a victim. During one month one drug store sold 500 ounces of cocaine, enough to send 2,500 people to hell." The entire appalling situation is discussed for you authoritatively, clearly, forcefully and interestingly in a remarkable book entitled

HABITS THAT HANDICAP

By Charles B. Towns

The author is one of the most successful fighters in the United States against this devastating blight of drugs on our civilization. Dr. Richard C. Cabot, M.D., himself an eminent physician, says of Mr. Towns, the author: "I do not hesitate to say that he knows more about the alleviation and cure of drug addictions than any doctor that I have ever seen."

"Habits That Handicap" contains amazing facts and figures, facts of which physicians, social workers, clergymen, nurses, educators, heads of families dare not remain ignorant if they have at heart the betterment of the race.

Cloth, 223 pages, Size 7½ in. high by 9 in. wide
Price \$1.50; by mail \$1.62.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Always Wore His Wedding Suit

Have you heard the story of Old Darnman, an eccentric character of New England? Some have considered him mythical, like the Wandering Jew. But he was a real man and the pathetic romance of his blighted love is sweetly told in a little book, "The Old Darnman," by that eminent divine and lecturer, Rev. Charles L. Goodell.

16mo. Cloth. Illustrated. 40c, net; 44c, postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Just Published

The Fourth Revised Edition of

HAY FEVER

Its Prevention and Cure

By

Wm. C. Hollopeter, M.D.

Since the last edition of this book was published six years ago great advance has been made. We know that the emanations of vegetable matter actually cause hay fever, that different parts of the United States produce different pollen, so the treatment of hay fever in one portion will be different from the treatment in another. The West, North, and East, will call for a different immunizing process than that of the middle states, yet any one can prevent his annual suffering by selecting the proper anaphylactic reaction from inhaled atmospheric pollens. Hay fever is now successfully treated by immunizing the patient in advance of the attack, by the use of the same pollen that creates his trouble. The 4th edition now offered has been completely revised and enlarged and gives the results of the most modern and efficacious treatments.

Commence Treatment Now

Dr. Hollopeter is a well-known specialist who has had unusual success and any one who suffers from rose colds, sneezing spasms, asthma, or hay fever, should get this book immediately and carefully consider the immunizing treatment which, among other successful methods, is so carefully outlined.

8vo, cloth, 424 pages, illustrated, \$2.00 net; by mail, \$2.12

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 23.—The Ulster Government moves against the murder campaign by the arrest and internment of 300 Sinn Fein leaders believed to be responsible for three-score murders in Belfast in three days.

May 24.—A commercial treaty dealing with commercial relations, communications and transportation between the two countries and with concessions which Russia is to make for the exploitation of Russian resources is signed between Russia and Italy.

May 25.—Premier Lloyd George receives a vote of confidence when the House of Commons rejects by a vote of 235 to 26 a resolution criticizing his Genoa policy.

The day's casualties in Belfast are reported to be six dead and 27 wounded.

May 26.—The committee of international bankers meeting at Paris serves notice on Germany that further consideration of the \$1,000,000,000 loan to the German Government is out of the question until Germany accepts in full the ultimatum of the Reparations Commission, which expires May 31, and gives adequate guaranties that the inflation of Germany's currency will be immediately stopt.

May 27.—The Irish Free State leaders inform Premier Lloyd George that the peace pact with the Republicans will not nullify the treaty with England.

The Vatican protests to the League of Nations against the British mandate over Palestine on the ground that the mandate threatens religious equality by giving the Zionists a privileged position.

May 28.—A new revolutionary movement against the Obregon Government in Mexico is reported to have spread over seven states and to be led by General Felix Diaz.

May 29.—Germany accepts Allied control of her financial affairs in exchange for a moratorium of her 1922 war bill instalments, and promises to give every facility to the Allied Committee on Guaranties, which will act as inspector for the Reparations Commission.

Horatio Bottomley, former editor of *John Bull*, and a member of Parliament, and self-styled friend of the poor people, is found guilty of swindling, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The Austrian crown falls to 7,000 to the dollar, the lowest level yet reached.

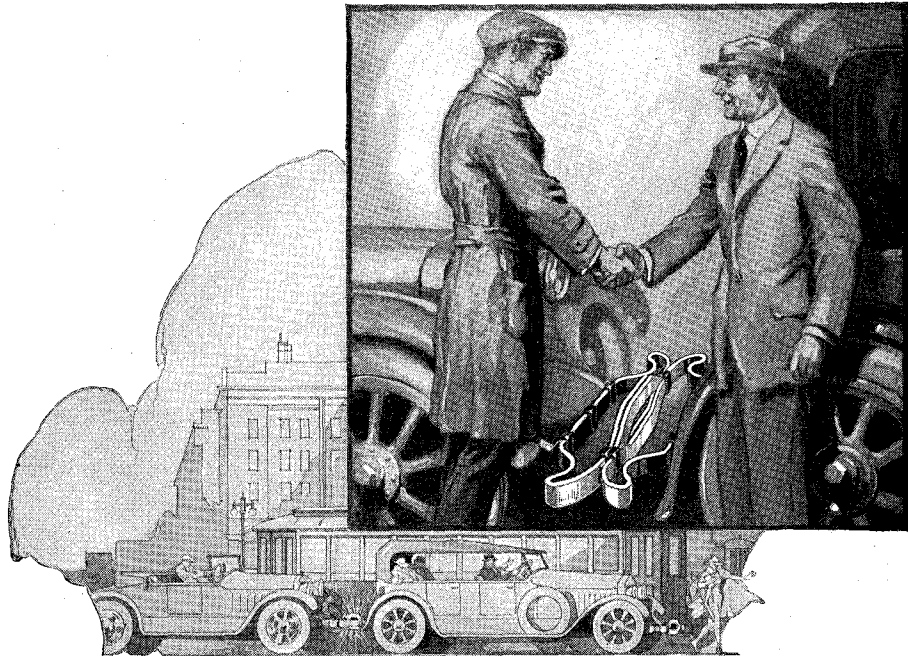
Prime Minister King announces in the Canadian House of Commons that the Dominion Government does not consider the present an opportune time for negotiation of the treaty with the United States on the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Canal project.

May 30.—Irish Republican forces seize a strip of territory in Fermanagh County, Ulster, and clashes, marked by the use of armored cars and machine-guns, occur between Ulster and Southern Irish forces.

Memorial Day for American dead is observed in both France and Great Britain.

Contradictory reports are made concerning the threatened revolution in Mexico,

*"All right friend—
no harm done!"*



(Overheard in New Brunswick, N. J., between owners of cars No. 560-541 New York and No. 101-000 Conn.)

"All right, friend, no harm done."

"Some collision, too!"

"I'll say it was. No way of avoiding it, either."

"Didn't bother me a bit when I saw you had on Weed Bumpers, too."

"They certainly saved us from a bad smash-up,—my gas-tank and rear fenders, your front fenders, headlights, radiator—maybe worse."

When you have on the "deep-chested" Weed Bumpers you know you are safe in a collision. They absorb the heaviest blows.

With Weed Bumpers a collision is merely a harmless incident instead of a costly accident. They pay for themselves many times over, to say nothing about keeping a car going. And they save you good money on your insurance in the first place.

Nothing to compare with the Weed Spring-Bar Bumper design. It is scientifically right. Did you read that "Up Against A Stone Wall" test? That super-test proved and sold the Weed Bumper to thousands of motorists.

As for looks, there is nothing that sets off a car so handsomely. The Weed Bumper adds distinction and beauty to any car.



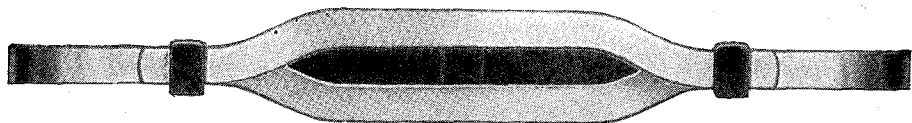
See your car dealer, accessory dealer, or garage man today

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC.
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

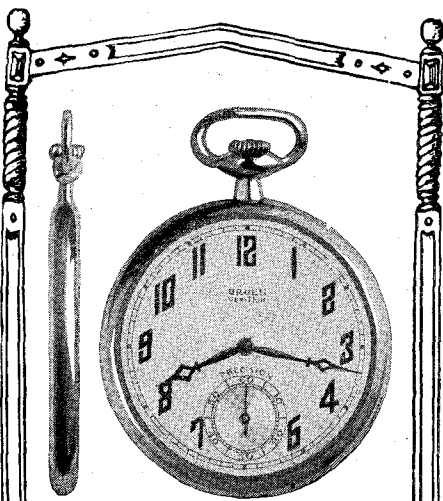
In Canada: DOMINION CHAIN COMPANY, LIMITED, Niagara Falls, Ontario

District Sales Offices:

Boston Chicago New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh Portland, Ore. San Francisco



WEED SPRING-BAR BUMPER



THE mark "Precision" on a Gruen Watch indicates the highest timekeeping perfection attainable.

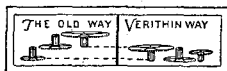
It is an exclusive Gruen marking, devised by the Guild as its pledge of fine workmanship in a watch movement.

The sale of Gruen Watches is confined to the best jewelers in each community. Look for the Gruen Service Emblem displayed by leading jewelers.

U61—Solid gold, 17 jewels, Precision movement, \$100.00; 19 jewels, \$115.00; 21 jewels, \$140.00; 21 jewels, Extra Precision, \$180.00.

GRUEN WATCHMAKERS GUILD
Time Hill, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Canadian Branch, Toronto
Masters in the art of Watchmaking since 1874



How the Gruen Pat. Wheel Construction made an accurate watch logically thin. It isn't a genuine Verithin unless it is a Gruen.

**GRUEN
Guild
Watches**

Including the original and genuine
"VERITHIN"

Factory to Rider
Saves \$10 to \$25 on the Ranger Bicycle you select from 44 Styles, colors and sizes. Delivered free on approval express prepaid for 30 Days' Free Trial.
12 Months to Pay and use at once on your liberal year to pay plan.
Lamps, wheels, equipment at half usual prices. Write for marvelous new prices, wonderful 30 day trial offer and terms.
Mead Cycle Company Write us today for free catalog.
Dept. C172 Chicago

"Don't-Snore"
Trade Mark Reg. U. S., Canada, Gt. Britain, Patents
STOPS SNORING. STOPS MOUTH BREATHING
Sent on approval to any reliable person. PRICE \$2.00
SIMPLE DEVICE CO., Middleburg, Va., Box 14

If you take measurements you need a
"ONE-MAN" STEEL TAPE

By eliminating second man, tape soon pays for itself. Highest grade materials and workmanship. Only steel tape on the market which will take accurate inside measurements. Nickel-plated brass case—rust-proof inside and out.
Prices: 25 ft., \$5.50; 50 ft., \$6.50.
Buy of your dealer or order from the factory.
CROGAN MFG. CO., Bangor, Me.
"If it's a ONE-MAN, it's a Crogan"

CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

but the situation is said to be disquieting.

The German Reichstag ratifies the Upper Silesian boundary agreement by which Poland obtains control of that part of Silesia allotted to it by the League of Nations.

DOMESTIC

May 24.—Railroad freight rates will be reduced on July 1 by amounts equal to 10 per cent. of their present levels, under a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and 5.75 per cent. will be deemed a reasonable annual return which carriers will be entitled to earn from their actual capital investment.

The American Government has notified Canada, it is stated, that it wishes to open negotiations for the construction of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes ship canal as soon as possible.

May 25.—The Armament Limitation Conference cost the American Government \$252,002, minus an estimated balance of \$350.92, according to a statement sent by the President to the Senate.

The hard-coal miners reject the demand of the anthracite operators for a 21 per cent. wage reduction, and in turn insist upon their demand for a 20 per cent. wage increase.

May 26.—After the tenth lynching in twenty days, State rangers are sent to guard the jail in Waco, Texas, where other negroes are confined.

Eight workmen are killed and three are injured when 3,000 pounds of dynamite explode in a chemical factory at Wyside, Pennsylvania.

Return of all money or other property held by the Alien Property Custodian and the Treasurer of the United States and belonging to Austrians and Germans now resident in the United States is provided for in a joint resolution introduced by Representative Sabbath, of Illinois.

May 27.—William Blizzard, charged with treason in connection with the armed march of miners into Logan County, West Virginia, last fall, is acquitted at Charles Town, West Virginia.

President Harding approves the recommendation of the Post-office Department for the establishment of a strict eight-hour basis for postal employees.

The accumulated coal reserves of the country are rapidly diminishing, and a national coal famine is impending, according to a statement issued by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America.

May 28.—Nearly \$50,000,000 is cut from the annual payroll of the country's railroads, effective July 1, by the decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board directing a reduction of 13.2 per cent. in the pay of approximately 400,000 maintenance of way employees.

May 30.—The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, which took ten years in building, is dedicated by President Harding, fifty-seven years after the tragedy at Ford's Theater.

Strike warnings involving 1,070,000 railroad men are served in Chicago, Detroit, and Houston, Texas, as a result of the recent wage-cut ordered by the Railroad Labor Board.

Learn a New Language Know a New World

Read, write, and converse in French, Spanish, or Italian and you enter a new world of business, personal and social delights, benefits and opportunities! Sparkling French novels, vivid, thrilling, Spanish and Italian masterpieces—all are literally "open books" to you *only* when you read them in the language of the author, for their full charm and subtlety of expression cannot be translated.

The eyes of business America are turned to foreign markets. Our export and import firms MUST have executives, salesmen, correspondents, office-workers of all types, who know the language of the people with whom they are dealing or are to deal. Whatever your interest in these rapidly expanding factors of trade may be, whether owner or employee, opportunities galore for personal profit are open to you.

The prestige which the knowledge of French, Spanish, or Italian carries with it in social circles is too well-known to require comment.

When you visit the great battlefields of Belgium, France or Italy—when you journey to Cuba or South America—complete enjoyment of the trip and the full benefits of it are immeasurably impaired unless you understand and speak the language of the land.



Look and Listen At Your Leisure

Thousands have quickly and easily learned French, Spanish, and Italian by the remarkable Language Phone Method with Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry. **YOU CAN TOO.** A few moments a day for a few weeks and a new language is yours!

The Language Phone Method is simplicity itself. You learn at your leisure, in the comfort of your own home. Merely put a Rosenthal Language Phone Record on your phonograph (any make) and listen. You hear the cultured voice of a native professor. His pronunciation and enunciation are perfect. He speaks of every-day matters—asks and answers every-day questions.

As you listen, you read aloud from the book the same phrases you hear spoken. Thus, from the very beginning, you speak and understand the language you take up. Soon you associate the words and sentences with the actual things they describe and you think in your new language.

No rules to learn, no distant classroom to go to, no waiting teacher to consider, yet the Language Phone Method assures you of perfect accent and grammar in a few weeks!

Language Phone Method

With Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry

The Rosenthal Method has been praised, endorsed and used by teachers of languages in such famous Universities as Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, New York, Boston, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Brown, Stevens Institute of Technology, College of St. Francis Xavier, St. Joseph's Seminary.

Whatever your experience with other methods of learning a language, do not fail to investigate this which so simply, quickly, and forcefully gives you mastery of French, Spanish, and Italian.

FREE A 64-PAGE BOOK That Tells You

How to Increase Your Income, through a knowledge of a foreign language, whether you are an employee, young or old, a professional man or woman, a practitioner of any of the arts or sciences—whatever, wherever you are. How to Acquire Conversational Fluency in a Foreign Tongue Quickly—and devote only ten minutes, three times a day, to study. How familiarity with even one foreign language increases Your Prestige—in the drawing-room, the club, the office; Widens Your Circle of Acquaintances—social and commercial; Multiplies the Pleasures of Travel and Reading; Broadens Your Intellectual Horizon.

MAIL THIS NOW TO

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 594 Hess Bldg, N. Y.

Please send me by mail (without obligation of any kind) the free book about Language Study, together with details of your offer of a free trial, in my own home, of The Language Phone Method for Spanish, French, or Italian.

Name
Address
City..... State.....

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"D. W. McM." Chicago, Ill.—"Please give me the translation of the following Latin phrase, 'Ubi libertas, ibi patria.' This appears on an old Irish crest."

The phrase means, "Where liberty is, there is my country."

"J. R. B." New York, N. Y.—"(1) Is there such a word as *religiosity* or *religiosity*? (2) What is the correct pronunciation of the word *dominie*?"

(1) The word is *religiosity* and means—"1. Religiousness; also, susceptibility to the mystical elements of religion; especially, religious feeling apart from its duties; pious sentimentality. 2. (Rare.) Religious service." (2) The word *dominie* is pronounced *dom'i-ni-o* as in *not*, *i's* as in *habit*; or *do'mi-ni-o* as in *go*, *i's* as in *habit*.

"W. C. D." Searcy, Ark.—"(1) I contend that the names of the seasons—*Spring*, *Summer*, *Autumn*, *Winter*—should be capitalized. A printer says not. Who is right? (2) What is the rule for capitalizing such names as *Washington County*, *White River*, *State of New York*? (3) In 'He is a citizen of this State,' should *state* be capitalized? (4) Why are not *Sun* and *Moon* capitalized, being proper names, as are the names of the stars?"

(1) and (4) The seasons of the year, and the words *earth*, *sun*, and *moon*, being regarded as common nouns, are not written with initial capital letters. The names of planets and stars should be written with initial capital letters, as they stand for personification of certain mythical deities. (2) The rule is—"Begin with a capital the words *State*, *Territory*, *County*, *Colony*, *Commonwealth*, etc., preceding or following a specific name; as, the *County of Clinton*, the *State of Iowa*, *Arizona Territory*, *Plymouth Colony*, the *Commonwealth of Kentucky*." Also, "Begin with a capital each word which forms part of a specific name, like *Mississippi Valley*, the *Gulf Stream*, *Cape Cod Bay*. When the name of the object is a general term, not specifically belonging to the thing mentioned, it may begin with a small letter; as, the *Mississippi river*; the *Congo basin*; the *Cat-skill mountains*. The *Great Basin*, the *Rocky Mountains*, or *Long Island Sound* requires a capital for each word, because each word is used specifically and forms part of the specific appellation." (3) In the sentence you submit, *State* should be written with an initial capital letter—"He is a citizen of this *State*."

"F. G. T." Stockton, Calif.—"Please tell me whether the expression 'off of' is ever permissible. To the ear 'off of' sounds most offensive, and I am anxious to learn whether usage has ever made it permissible."

The preposition *off*, when noting origin and used in the sense of *from*, is frequently followed most ungrammatically by *of*. No well-educated person would say, "I got these eggs *off of* Farmer Jones," nor would one say, "Buy a steak *off of* the butcher" but "of" or "from" him. *Off* should not be used of a person, where *from* would suffice. You take a book *from*, not *off*, your friend, who may take it *off* a shelf. You do not even, in correct speech, take a contagious disease *off* him, as tho it were something visible and tangible, and were bodily removed from his person.

"N. E. M." Minneapolis, Minn.—"Could you help me to find the origin of the quotation, 'All roads lead to Rome'?"

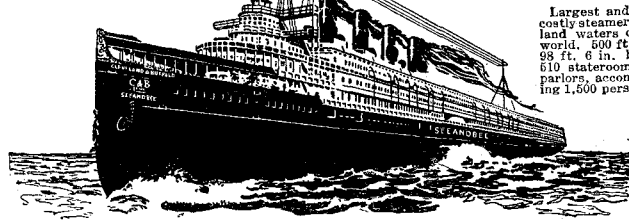
This is an old English proverb rendered also in French, "Tout chemin mène à Rome," but the Lexicographer has no source of its origin. Sallust wrote, "Omnia venalia Romæ," "All things are salable in Rome." Juvenal in his *Satires* 3, 183, wrote: "Omnia Romæ cum pretio," "All things have their price at Rome." Cervantes in "Don Quixote" wrote: "Y á Roma por todo," "To Rome for everything."

"H. F. P." Cleveland, O.—"How is *Raleigh* (N. C.) pronounced?"

Ro'li-o as in *or*, *i* as in *habit*.

"T. B. R." New York, N. Y.—The word *beginning* may be separated as follows—*be-gin-nin-g*.

Cleveland-Buffalo Daily \$5.50 Seeandbee



Largest and most costly steamer on inland waters of the world. 500 ft. long, 99 ft. 6 in. broad, 110 staterooms and parlors, accommodating 1,500 persons.

East or West—A Good Night's Rest

Let old Lake Erie lull you to sleep for one night of your trip—East or West. You'll find comfort and quiet on a completely appointed steamer and will wake up refreshed.

Great Ship "Seeandbee" and Steamers "City of Erie" and "City of Buffalo." Daily, May 1 to November 15.

Railroad tickets between Cleveland and Buffalo good for transportation on our steamers.

Daylight trips every Saturday from July 8th to September 2nd.

Ask your ticket agent or any tourist agency for tickets via C. & B. Line.

New Tourist Automobile Rate—\$10.00 round trip with two days return limit for cars not exceeding 127 inches wheelbase. Cars over 127 inches wheelbase, \$14.50.

Tourist map for automobilists sent on request.

Daily Service—June 11th to Sept. 4th between Toledo and Buffalo, via Put-in-Bay and Cedar Point. Fare \$6.65.

Send 5 cents for colored puzzle chart of the Great Ship "Seeandbee." Also ask for pictorial booklet (free).

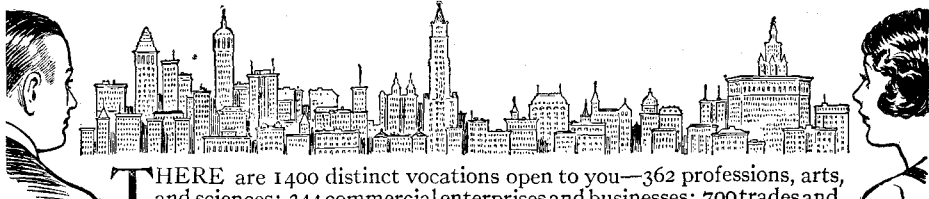


The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company

Room 621 E. 9th St. Pier
Cleveland, Ohio

Lv. Cleveland 9:00 p. m. Lv. Buffalo 9:00 p. m.
Ar. Buffalo 7:30 a. m. Ar. Cleveland 7:30 a. m.
Eastern Standard Time Eastern Standard Time

Get the Job that Pays Best



THERE are 1400 distinct vocations open to you—362 professions, arts, and sciences; 344 commercial enterprises and businesses; 700 trades and skilled vocations. Find out which you are most interested in, and for which you have the greatest natural ability, and get into that line.

Employers to-day are quicker to engage men and women who are really interested in their work, because they know such ones accomplish most. This reacts to your advantage, for better pay goes with better work. Besides, you are not merely "holding down a job," but are enjoying your work as you do it. This enables you to forge ahead, as the mere "grind" never can.

The Best Paying Job

The job you are most interested in and best fitted for, pays the best—not only in money, but in contentment and advancement. Also, it is easier to get; and offers the greatest opportunity for rapid development and permanent success.

The important thing is to find out, without loss of time, what you are best fitted for, both by inclination and ability. This is now easy through the wonderful new book, "HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT VOCATION," by Holmes W. Merton, the eminent Vocational Counselor.

1400 Vocations Open to You

This remarkable volume describes the requirements of over 1400 vocations. From these detailed descriptions, you can judge which ones you would be most interested in to make your life-work. The author shows you how to discover whether or not your present work is the right work; how to examine yourself and

This book is eminently practical. Here is concentrated the experience of many years in successfully guiding thousands of men and women in the choice of their life-work. It is vitally necessary to every man or woman who wants the right job—to every parent who wants his son or daughter to find the right place in his or her life-work—to every employer who wants to know how to pick the right man for every place in his business. The *Atlanta Constitution* truly says: "By following the instructions given by Mr. Merton, young men and women may be saved years of wasted effort and disappointment."

Cloth Bound; 312 pages, \$1.50 net; postpaid, \$1.62

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

analyze your ability, to ascertain just what work you are best fitted for; how to bring into play your greatest powers and make your work yield the most satisfaction and profit.

Thorough Self-Examination

In addition, there are 720 self-testing questions. When you answer these frankly, you will get a wonderfully clear understanding of yourself, your abilities, your inclinations, and the prospects offered you by different vocations.

Help Your Son or Daughter to Choose Wisely

When the great decision must be made as to what line of work your boy and girl will enter, don't let them make the mistake of choosing the work that is not the best work for them, because their whole future is likely to be ruined in consequence. This wonderful book will render service of incalculable value in showing them how to choose their vocation wisely and insure success and satisfaction in their life-work.

Employers—Get the Right Men

The executive who knows how to pick the kind of workers that will fit naturally into his business, will save thousands of dollars that are lost when the wrong men are employed and allowed to lower the efficiency of the staff. This book will help you find the right man for every position in your business.

THE • SPICE • OF • LIFE

But Rich Humor Gets By.—It's easier for a rich man to go through a camel's eye than for a paragrapher to put over one THE DIGEST will quote.—*Minnesota Star*.

In Spite of All.—The oldest doctor in the world has just celebrated his hundredth birthday. His case is regarded as a triumph for Nature over medical knowledge.—*Punch (London)*.

With Reverse English.—MISS GREEN—"I know he's rich, but isn't he too old to be considered eligible?"

MRS. WYSE—"My dear, he's too eligible to be considered old."—*Boston Transcript*.

Italy Has the Same Problem.—NEW SERVANT—"So it is understood. I have my theater, my tea, my receiving day."

MISTRESS—"Will it be necessary for us to teach you to play the piano?"—*Il Numero (Turin)*.

Why the Motorist Wins.—"More persons are killed by motor cars than by airplanes," says a technical journal. It is only fair to point out that motorists have had much more experience and practise than aviators.—*Punch (London)*.

Cannibal Etiquette.—According to a returned traveler, if a cannibal says "Wrrgh," it means that he does not want to eat you at once. There seems room for a manual of polite conversation that would enable the courteous traveler to respond: "Then would you like me cold for supper?"—*London Opinion*.

ROMANCE AND ADS.

The average magazine story these days starts off with half a dozen paragraphs draped around an illustration, and then jumps—like the quick brown fox—into the advertising section, where it trickles along between canned milk and floor wax.

Dozing over a short story the other evening, while it cavorted deviously through the advertising pages, we arrived at the following bizarre combination:

The path wound in and out through the meadow, not far distant . . . from contented cows. On a fence-rail near by a bobwhite perched and sang . . . your druggist carries it.

The summer day was ideal . . . for sprains and stiff joints; the rays of the descending sun bathed the landscape . . . fresh every hour. Half-way down the path they came to a shady nook . . . recommended by a generation of users.

She was conscious of his manly form . . . built of white pine, and reinforced at the corners. Her companion was, she thought to herself, a veritable prince . . . one of the fifty-seven varieties.

As for him, he could not take his adoring eyes off of her . . . the world's most perfect talking-machine.

He felt an irresistible impulse to tell her how much he loved her . . . combining the purest ingredients. He longed to pour out his passion and . . . sweeten it with Domino. He stroked her hair . . . so different from ordinary macaroni, while she nestled close to his side ready to . . . refuse substitutes.

"Dearest," he murmured at last . . . looking like new. "Dearest, this is the moment I have longed for . . . because of its pleasing flavor."

Another Recommendation.—Golf not only improves your general health, but enables you to understand the jokes in the comic weeklies.—*Minnesota Star*.

Fashion Note.—The newest complexions are of a deathly pallor, declares an observant chronicler of society ways. So the rose-cheeked girl will now be more than ever "outside the pale."—*Eve*.

A Long Drop.—An aerial wedding took place the other day 3,000 feet over New York. Lucky that the bride did not change her mind at the last minute and throw her fiancé over.—*London Opinion*.

The Search Continued.—"I saw in the papers that you were looking for a new cashier. I believe you got one last week?"

"Yes. And now I am looking for him!"—*Strix, Stockholm*.

"Soused" When Two Words Run Together.—The singular (woman) is commonly preferred, as "The Woman's (not Women's) Christian Temperance Union." Woman, soused, is generic, denoting all womankind, just as man is generic in the sentence, "Man is mortal."—*Helpful Hints in English*.

Animated Laundry.—Lost—Two percale shirts on Oliver Street, between

Lovett and Seminary, on their way to be laundered. Finder please return to Rank's grocery store.—*A Classified Ad in the Charlotte Tribune*.

Going in Strong.—Because of the insistence of many of my friends I have consented to be a candidate for the legislature. My aim is to steer clear of fractional differences and espouse the cause of X-County and the State of North Carolina.—*Political Notice in the Danville Register*.

A Glean of Hope.—DEDBROKE (roused by his wife)—"What's that you say? A burglar?"

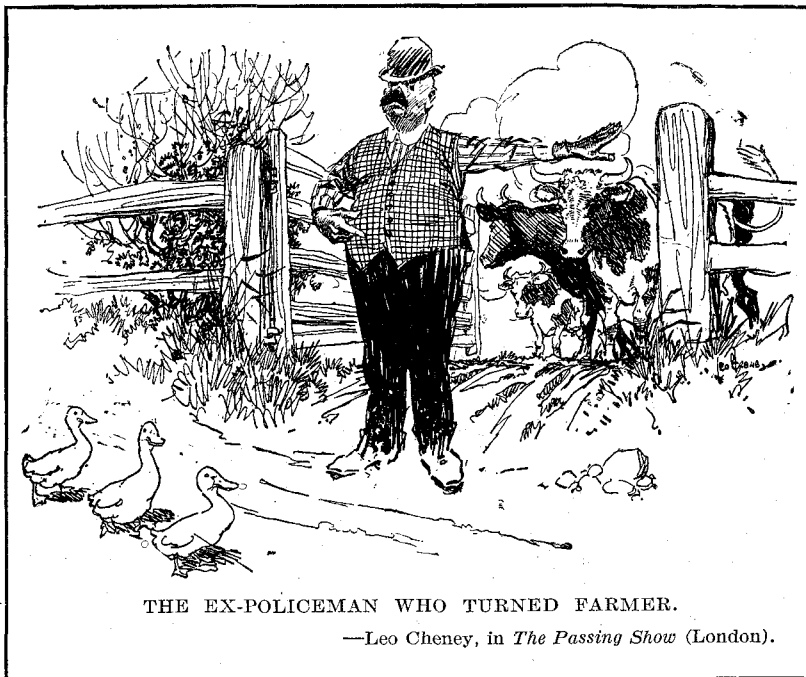
MRS. DEBROKE—"Yes. Fancy a burglar calling on us!"

DEBROKE—"Let him climb in; then I'll give a yell and it may make him drop something he has stolen elsewhere."—*Boston Transcript*.

Fortissimo.—Myron had learned to sing several little songs, and his grandpa always played the piano while he sang them.

One evening we had company, and after a while he was asked to sing. Grandpa played as softly as he could so the child's voice would be heard above the piano.

They got in the middle of the song, when the youngster stopt singing and yelled out, "Hey, grandpa, give her more gas!"—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati)*.



THE EX-POLICEMAN WHO TURNED FARMER.

—Leo Cheney, in *The Passing Show (London)*.

She did not answer at once. Her thoughts seemed far away . . . at the nearest grocery.

He took her hand in his, and held her close . . . allowing the skin to breathe.

"Will you be mine?" he questioned in a tone . . . recommended by boards of health everywhere.

"You want me for your wife?" she asked, her voice . . . low and comfortable.

"Yes," he nodded, swallowing hard beneath his collar, which . . . hasn't scratched yet.

"Then before I accept," she went on, "don't you think you'd better . . . ask the man who owns one?"

"If you mean your father," the young man answered, "I'm sure he'll give his consent. Just you name the day and I'll . . . keep contents hot for twenty-four hours."

He folded her in his arms, and his kisses were . . . supplied direct from the factory.

"Sweetheart, say that you'll be mine," he repeated.

"Very well, dear," she whispered. "I'll . . . try it for thirty days."

Whereupon he kissed her again and again . . . showing many different styles and patterns.—*Liste Bell in the New York American*.